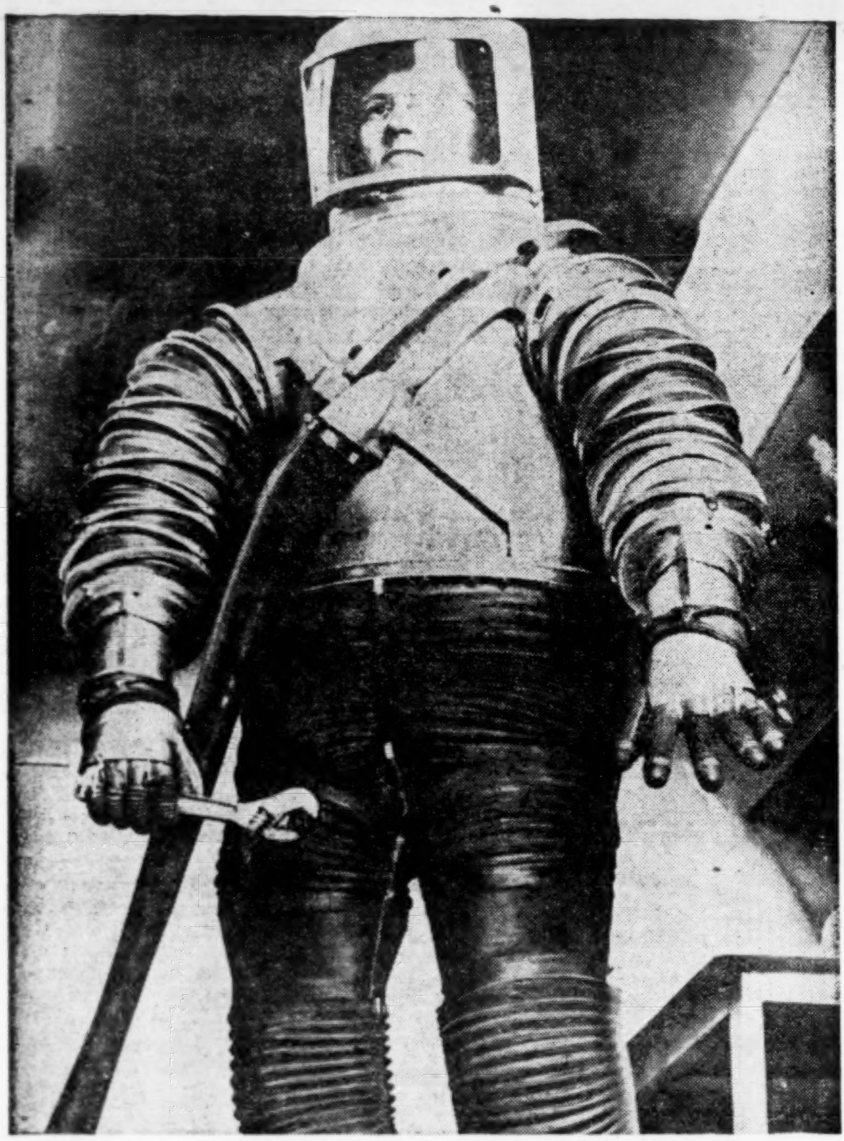
NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly
10 cents
VOL. 10, No. 5 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 18, 1957



WHAT THE WELL-DRESSED MAN WILL WEAR IN OUTER SPACE

Fashions for the Sputnik era (this one is from Beverly Hills) stress rubberized nylon and aluminum and an outer cover of live rubber. Dressing time: 10 minutes. This one is for 95 miles up only.

HISTORIC PRONOUNCEMENT

Soviet scientists ask world parley to renounce war

By Elmer Bendiner

THE BIG SWITCH of the century occurred last week when President Eisenhower in the first of his "Talks to America" in effect pledged his administration to catch up with and surpass the Soviet Union in certain fields of science. For decades the Soviet Union had been the runner-up, vowing to overtake the U.S. Last week the most sober estimate indicated that a full-blown five-year plan of scientific spadework would be needed to bring the U.S. close to the front-runner.

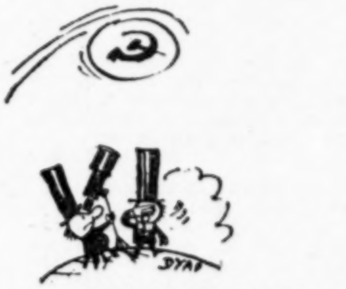
The frenzy of the race gripped the military brass and politicians with a resulting confusion so vast and deafening that military commands had to be followed by post-scripts explaining them. The noise all but drowned out a momentous proposal to summon scientists of all countries to a new kind of summit conference on proposals "directed toward the prevention of atomic war, the creation of a secure peace and tranquillity for all mankind."

A letter signed by 196 Soviet scientists and a formal resolution by the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences came from Moscow shortly before the launching of the second satellite. It was the Russian follow-up to the conference of 22 scientists—four of them Soviet—on the estate of industrialist Cyrus S. Eaton at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, last July.

THE ISSUES: On Aug. 13 the Presidium of the Academy heard reports from Soviet representatives at Pugwash and designated as "vitally important" these understandings: "Renunciation of war and war threats as a means of saving international controversies; cessation of nuclear weapons tests; establishment of permanent and stable peace; necessity of further broadening of international cooperation as a means to establish mutual understanding among peoples; responsibility of scientists before society for the utilization of results of their scientific discoveries for constructive purposes only."

The Soviet Academy named physicist

(Continued on Page 5)



Drawing by Dyad, London

"Don't look, old boy—or you'll have to recognize it."

AS THE WORLD LISTENED IN

Moscow talks of peace, Washington of arms

By Kumar Goshal

BEFORE A HUGE audience in Moscow's Lening Sports Arena on Nov. 6, Soviet CP First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev made a three-and-a-half-hour speech to mark the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The following evening, as Muscovites gaily celebrated in the streets and in homes and cafes after a day-long military and civilian parade, President Eisenhower spoke to the nation. His address was the first of a series of "chins up" speeches in response to the sputniks' challenge.

All over the world worried people studied the two events, anxiously trying to find some signs of relaxation of tensions.

THE HONORED GUESTS: Khrushchev introduced the Communist Party and government leaders surrounding him on the rostrum. Among the guests, who had come from all corners of the earth, were China's Mao Tse-tung and Mme. Soong Ching-ling (widow of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and sister of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek), Poland's Wladyslaw Gomulka, North Vietnam's venerable Ho Chi Minh. In the vast gathering, newsmen spotted the ousted Soviet leaders Malenkov, Kaganovich and Shepilov. Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito was home with lumbago, but his chief lieutenants were there.

Mao and Gomulka stressed the right of all countries to travel their "separate roads to socialism," while acknowledging the solidarity of all socialist countries under the leadership of the Soviet Union. Mao maintained that it was "absolutely necessary" for China to take into account its own national peculiarities; at the same time he said that the principles guiding the Soviet Union since the 20th CP Congress represented a "model of success" that could be adapted by all mankind.

A PEOPLE'S FEELINGS: In a page-long article in Pravda on Nov. 5, Gomulka said that moves to winning power for the Polish United Workers Party "must be organically connected with the respect for patriotic feelings, with the feelings of a people's own sovereignty, and with observance of the principle of equality between socialist countries and Communist parties." In his greetings the next day, he added: "Unity, solidarity and cohesion of the socialist countries is a necessary condition for the further development of socialism in our country. It

(Continued on Page 8)

In this issue

THE ELECTION RESULTS
A national survey ....p. 3
SCIENCE IN THE MAKING
Dirk Struik's book....p. 4
A NATION OF CHROME
W. Germany revisited p. 6
PICTURE OF A SCHOOL
Music as it should be..p. 7
4 BOOKS ON U.S.S.R.
The Western view....p. 9
THE YANGTZE BRIDGE
See the Spectator.....p. 12

DIRECTOR STILL TO BE NAMED

The new Civil Rights Commission: debate or action?

By Lawrence Emery

IT TOOK President Eisenhower two months to select a six-man bipartisan Civil Rights Commission; when he finally announced his appointments on Nov. 7 there were no loud cheers along the civil rights front.

Named as chairman of the group is Stanley F. Reed, 72-year-old Kentuckian and former Supreme Court Justice who was generally considered the most conservative member of the court when he retired in February this year. He was regarded as the most reluctant of the nine Justices who ruled unanimously in 1954 that jimcrow in the public schools is unconstitutional.

TWO SOUTHERNERS: Vice chairman of the commission is Dr. John A. Hannah, 55, president of Michigan State University and a former Asst. Secy. of Defense. The other members are:

John S. Battle, 67, former Governor of Virginia from 1950 to 1954 and a strong opponent of integration.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore Hesburgh, 40, a native New Yorker and president of Notre Dame University.

Robert G. Storey, 63, a Texan, Dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School and a former president of the American Bar Assn.

J. Ernest Wilkins, 63, who as Asst. Secy. of Labor holds the highest government post attained by a Negro.

Of the three Democratic members (Reed, Battle and Storey), two are Southerners and one is from a border state. Hannah and Wilkins are Republicans and the Rev. Hesburgh is listed as an independent.

NAACP CAUTIOUS: Roy Wilkins, exec. secy. of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (no relation to Commission member Wilkins), issued a cautious and noncommittal statement: "The Commission appears to be one which can do a good job. We sincerely hope that the members will succeed in achieving the purposes of the Commission as set forth in the Civil Rights Law."

The Commission, which possesses subpena power, is authorized to investigate

(Continued on Page 10)

THE MAIL BAG

Non-specific

DAYTON, O.

Some information on our ICBM and space satellite programs is leaking through the "classified" screen.

Reading very carefully, one gleans that an unidentified type of rocket, of an unspecified shape and weight, was fired a few days ago from an unidentified base, in an unknown direction. It rose to an unspecified height and traveled an unknown number of miles, at an unknown number of miles per hour, and landed at an unknown location, an unknown distance from the base. An unspecified type of propulsion was employed, capable of an unknown thrust in pounds, using an unspecified type of engine and an unspecified type of fuel. It was built to an unspecified size, of unspecified materials, in a laboratory most of us never heard of, under the supervision of unidentified scientists and engineers.

Now it is hinted that without the above detailed scientific information, delivered by spies, the Russians could not have built their Sputnik.

J. C. Stafford

War-dogs away!

NEW YORK, N.Y.

There is one thing America can do to dazzle the world even if we are two sputniks behind the Russians. As David Lawrence truly says (N.Y. **Herald Tribune,** Nov. 4): "The biggest emotional issue of our times is the question of war and peace." Let us then round up our war-dogs, cold and hot, and off with them into outer space. In what? Why, our own sputterniks will prove ideal for the purpose. The S.P.C.A. and such folk are not likely to protest as their concern has always been with four-legged creatures.

Maurice Becker

Plenty to swallow

CHICAGO, ILL.

Quote from the **Saturday Review,** Nov. 2: "If intelligent people ever have believed the folklore about Russian spies stealing the A-bomb, the H-bomb and the jet airplane, it would seem time for them to swallow their pride and admit to themselves that they have been taken in." Some take!! I doubt that a single GUARDIAN reader has to do any swallowing about this "take" that has taken lives, anguished millions, squandered billions.

Dr. Ralph R. Sackley

Cat's-eye views

ERWIN, TENN.

In an inventory of the Queen of England's jewels (put out by the British information Service to wow the American press and people) is one—a necklace and bracelet of 22 mammoth unmounted diamonds — given her by the Union of South Africa.

Isn't it about time this pretty little parasite of a queen was giving something to the brutally exploited and debased inhabitants of that unhappy land?

Ernest Seeman

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

GULFPORT, Miss. (UP.)—If Martians ever land at Gulfport they will find themselves subject to special laws.

The City Council is considering proposals to (1) make Martians check their weapons with police and (2) prohibit the landing of mysterious objects within city limits.

Newark News, Nov. 5

One year's free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: D. Crystal, East Orange, N.J.

Wall Street Journal

•

BRONX, N.Y.

How stupid can people be to honor, revere and worship this mountain of zero—symbolic of an era deader than the Dodo. It's a crime that so much money was wasted on such false idolatry. Why wasn't this money spent for needy sick, lame, halt, research for cancer, cerebral palsy, heart conditions, study and elimination of juvenile delinquency.

Vee M. Ess

•

PAROWAN, UTAH

Their colonial empire, the U.S. must now defend
Against foreign nationalist insurgent rebels;
And for their kingdom's cause, millions Ike must spend,
Else pounds will be worthless as pebbles.

Olive Carroll

Bay Area misery

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Mass unemployment in the San Francisco Bay area has reached such staggering proportions that in order for public welfare agencies to feed and care for the thousands of jobless and needy they have literally been forced to operate on a full-time, around-the-clock schedule. Relief missions in the Bay area are feeding close to 10,000 people a day—with demands for food, clothing and shelter far greater than the means of supply.

The crime wave is rising steadily as the number of unemployed continues to skyrocket. The situation has become critical—with no answer in sight. Ironically enough, it is sad to relate that a major percentage of petty crimes being committed in this "critical area" are perpetrated by first-time offenders—unemployed men and women who would seem to prefer the small sense of security afforded them in state and county jails to the freedom, hardship and deprivation of a jobless world.

Reginald E. Charles

Free George Shibley

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

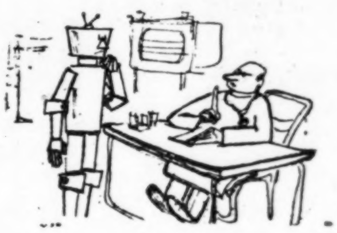
In a recent speaking tour of the Northwest, I was amazed to find many people had knowledge of the George E. Shibley case through the GUARDIAN.

I am the wife of attorney Shibley, who is now serving his 11th month in the Federal prison at Terminal Island, San Pedro, Calif., for "conspiracy" and "receiving" a seventh carbon copy (value $25) of his own testimony before a Military Court of Inquiry. This is the first time in the history of the U.S. that there has been a military-inspired conviction of a civilian.

It started in July, 1952, when my husband was retained as an attorney for a Marine sergeant. Truly for this period one could say: "What a paranoid world!" This is the nightmare one American family has been subjected to for five and half years. My husband's sentence will be over in January, 1960. My two sons, 12 and 13, have had this sword of Damocles over their heads for half their lives. My husband, an ex-serviceman, still receiving a pension for disability, is now ill in prison. There is the possibility that he may be disbarred or suspended from the practice of law. He will be an ex-convict for the rest of his life. He is now 47; his career and reputation ruined because he vigorously defended his client in the highest tradition of his profession.

I ask your readers' help as the wife of an innocent man. My husband will be eligible for Presidential clemency on Jan. 13, 1958, having served one-third of his sentence. You can write to President Eisenhower asking him to grant a Presidential pardon. If convenient, please send me a copy at the address below. Literature is also available.

Mrs. George E. Shibley
P.O. Box 748
Long Beach 2, Calif.



Lavoro, Rome

"Here's my prescription, keep away from tobacco, women and benzine!"

Painless childbirth

PARIS, FRANCE

I am sorry my painless childbirth story wrought up such controversy. I knew other doctors had practiced painless childbirth in the '30's, but was under the impression at least one of these earlier methods implied anesthetics, another hypnosis, presenting the clinical limitations and setbacks that go with such treatments. I knew of none comparable to Pavlov's, but I am glad to learn. Soviet priority in the field seems a minor point. What I did want to say in my story is that in the Soviet Union today, painless childbirth is being practiced on a nation-wide scale, and that in France it has become accessible to women of all walks of life (general practice of it at the Paris Metal Workers Union Clinic, reimbursement of medical expenses through the State Social Security). These facts alone seemed worth reporting. What seems to matter as much as anything about a new course of treatment designed to relieve suffering is the number of people benefiting from it.

Anne Bauer

P.S. Fabulous paper, the GUARDIAN — with dispatches from Kerala, Peking and Moscow in one issue!

Love that Du Bois

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Please thank Dr. Du Bois for his wonderful and lucid article, "Does 'all deliberate speed' mean 338 years?" (Guardian, 11/4). I plan to send it to my son at college for whatever history he is learning there, I am sure it is not this. I have pasted the Tom Paine quote on my kitchen wall for my daughter to see.

The article on TV commercials also struck a chord. The one I find most irritating is: "What do you love, and why do you love it?" Answer: "Love that Camel." I shall have to revise my attitude on sex. I always thought girls loved boys.

Name Withheld

On Israeli neutrality

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Ursula Wassermann's hodgepodge on Israel doesn't deceive anyone. The Communists have always hated Zionism and the answer to such hatred is not "complete neutrality" by Israel. Only the closest ties with the U.S. can save Israel, and the increase of Soviet strength in the Middle East will bring Israel and the U.S. closer together.

Robert E. Jackson

Patience

ELKVIEW, W.VA.

I am very impressed by the remarkable tolerance and restraint shown by the Soviet leaders in the face of the continuous barrage of verbal aggression and insulting adjectives from the U.S. I'm glad they possess more patience and restraint than I do.

Curtis L. Morris

Vitaminer

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

I want to congratulate your Vitamin dept., especially for the article of Sept. 30, 'Flattening the Flu.' Give us some more.

Be sure to get this order off before the holiday rush starts. I'm getting down to the bottom of the bottle and I don't want ever to be without those splendid vitamins.

Will Campbell

'Southern News Letter'

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Many admirers of the GUARDIAN, like myself, will be interested in Eugene Feldman's non-profit **Southern News Letter,** P.O. Box 1307, Louisville 1, Ky. This little photooffset monthly is strictly Southern in inspiration, authoring, content, news and editorship—and 100% dedicated to the support of desegregation. Why not send $3 for a year's subscription and help the decent white South fight the Faubuses.

Oakley C. Johnson

Three pressing needs

RICHLAND, N.Y.

In my opinion the most pressing needs of the U.S. are (1) a permanent peace; (2) jobs for the unemployed with adequate wages to match the high cost of living; (3) housing to match the needs of the population. As for peace we can have it any time the administration will take it. With the fact that all-out war is national suicide it should not be hard to frame a sensible plan for disarmament. We are not attacked nor are we likely to be. The same amount of effort and cash that is used for national "defense" would go far to accomplishing the other items mentioned above. Not to mention even-handed justice to Negroes and Indians.

As a radio announcer said this morning: "Why not more candidates we can vote for and not so many we have to vote against?"

Paul Hamilton

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 197 E. 4th St., N.Y. 9, N.Y. Telephone: ORegon 3-3800

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U. S. & possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $3 a year. First class and air mail on request. United Kingdom one guinea a year payable to GUARDIAN London Bureau, 16 Talbot Sq., London W2, England; otherwise $4 a year overseas. GUARDIAN Paris Bureau, 103, avenue de Gravelle, St. Maurice (Seine), France. Single copies 10c. Re-entered as second class matter Feb. 20, 1953, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

CEDRIC BELFRAGE *Editor-in-Exile* JOHN T. McMANUS *General Manager* JAMES ARONSON *Editor*

ELMER BENDINER, Politics and The Americas. TABITHA PETRAN, World Survey. LAWRENCE EMERY, National Affairs. KUMAR GOSHAL, Foreign Affairs. ROBERT JOYCE, Art Editor. ROBERT E. LIGHT, Production Manager. GEORGE EVANS, Promotion and Circulation. LILLIAN KOLT, Advertising and Buying Service. THEODORA PECK, Guardian Events. ISABEL VAN FRANK, San Francisco-Bay Area representative: 2134 Grant St., Berkeley 3, Calif. Foreign Bureaus: CEDRIC BELFRAGE, London. ANNE BAUER, Paris. GEORGE WHEELER, Prague. W.G. BURCHETT, Moscow. URSULA WASSERMANN, roving correspondent.

Vol. 10, No. 5 401 November 18, 1957

LOVE LETTER

To a Guardian Decade

Though every dogma has its day,
(The personality cult's passeé);
Undialectic, I'm devotèe.

For in every garden jargon grows—
Oedipal petals on each rose—
Except in my favorite paper's prose.

Vodka martinis are choicer than gin,
(And more than a drop of vermouth is a sin):
Man, pour me another straight Guar-di-in.

Stellar space-ship travel soon,
With coffee-break time on the moon:
Angels will read the Guar-di-oon.

New cold-war tensions knot up each slack,
New tail-fins remodel the old Cadillac:
Throughout you've been my apple, Jack!

So when "new" classes curve in sight,
(Looking left and swerving right):
I remain a Guardianite.

And while the movement's got its schism,
(Many facets to the prism):
Hurrah for the Guardian's unism.

Yes, in this time of insanity,
Of irrational unplannity:
Glory to Guardianity!

Here's a longevitalizing cheer!

So decade unto decade grow—
Yours, in subscription perpetu-o . . .

Eve Merriam
November 1957

SUCH A POETIC pat on the head! And it couldn't have come at a nicer moment—just when we are fixing to sit down with all our friends hereabouts at the GUARDIAN's Anniversary Dinner (Thurs., Nov. 21; call us if you'd like to come). There, as the tenth year of our first decade gets rolling, we shall surely drink a toast to the hope of seeing "decade into decade grow"; followed by a double-toast to "black-ink time" (may it be just around the corner!).

Meanwhile we ask the help of all in keeping out of the red while we all work for the maturing of conditions which could make "black-ink-time" possible—not alone for the GUARDIAN but for the good purposes which hold us all together—newspaper and readers.

And a great wedge of Birthday cake to Miss Merriam, for putting it so gaily.

—THE GUARDIAN

SOME BLAME SPUTNIK

The elections: GOP is worried by big losses

ALTHOUGH THERE WERE no major upsets in scattered voting on Nov. 5, Democrats rolled up such high pluralities that Republicans were openly worried. GOP pundit David Lawrence figured out that most Republicans must have stayed home, while Robert K. Christenberry, GOP candidate for New York City Mayor, blamed his massive defeat by Robert Wagner on a lack of funds.

Miss Bertha Adkins, assistant chairman of the Republican Natl. Committee, said after a talk with President Eisenhower that he was "concerned, surprised and disappointed" at the more than 200,000 margin that re-elected Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey over Malcolm S. Forbes who had the personal endorsement of the President. Republicans campaigned vigorously in the state with Vice President Richard Nixon himself taking the stump, but Meyner rolled up the biggest Democratic vote ever cast in New Jersey. The State Assembly went under Democratic control for the first time in 21 years.

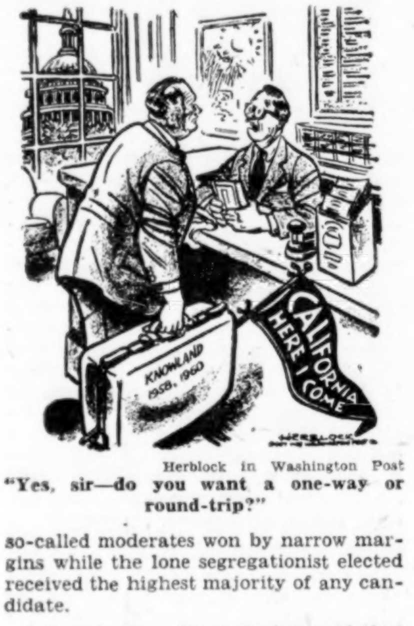
An official White House statement, issued with Presidential approval, said: "It is clear that the Republican Party and its candidates have a fight on their hands if victory is to be achieved in the 1958 elections." Some GOP leaders blamed Sputniks for their party's poor showing.

VIRGINIA: In Virginia Democrat J. Lindsay Almond was elected governor with a handy nine-to-five lead over Republican Theodore Roosevelt Dalton. Sole issue in the campaign was integration of the schools. Both men opposed it, but the Republican candidate advocated a less "massive" resistance than the winner.

An expected shift of Negro votes to Republicans did not materialize in either New Jersey or New York City. New York Democrats got about 75% of the city's Negro votes, while the figure in New Jersey was about two-thirds.

LITTLE ROCK: The Negro vote was decisive in Little Rock Ark., where a seven-member Board of Directors was elected under a new city management plan to replace the old city council and mayor. Of 21 candidates, only three took a public stand against integration; none of the others made their position known. But several were supported by segregationist groups in the city, while a slate of seven had the endorsement of the Good Government Committee.

In early returns the segregationist-backed candidates were in the lead, but when the votes from Negro areas were counted, six of the seven GGC-supported candidates had been elected. Only 22,000 of 41,000 eligible voters went to the polls, but nearly three-fourths of the city's 9,000 Negro voters cast ballots. The six so-called moderates won by narrow margins while the lone segregationist elected received the highest majority of any candidate.



Herblock in Washington Post

"Yes, sir—do you want a one-way or round-trip?"

Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus said that none of the candidates could be called integrationist. The six moderates in a joint statement said: "The election results are a victory for good government—not for integration or segregation."

Following the election, the Army announced a reduction of armed forces in the city to protect nine Negro students attending Central High School under a Federal court order. Paratroopers were reduced from 500 to 225, while Federalized National Guard forces were cut from 1,800 to 900.

SOCIALIST VOTE: In New York City, Joyce Cowley, mayoralty candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, received 13,900 votes; the SWP polled under 4,000 in the 1953 Mayoralty contest. Eric Haas, Socialist Labor candidate, polled 4,600 votes.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist Party leader running for the City Council under the designation of the Peoples Rights Party, received 710 votes out of about 70,000 cast in a Lower East Side district; she had filed 4,036 signatures to put her name on the ballot.

RECEPTION FOR MUSTE DEC. 6

American Forum sets Dec. 7 conference in N. Y. on the Age of Automation

THE AMERICAN FORUM—for Socialist Education, brought into being early this year by A. J. Muste with Socialists, Communists, Socialist Workers Party leaders and many other groups and tendencies represented on its national board, will hold an all-day conference in New York Sat., Dec. 7, on "America's Future in the Age of Automation." The evening before the conference there will be a reception for Muste, veteran pacifist and leader of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, at which Roger Baldwin and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be among the speakers.

Both events will be held at the Great Northern Hotel, the reception at 8:30 p.m. Fri. eve. Dec. 6, the conference starting at 10 a.m. Dec. 7. The public is invited to both events.

WHO WILL BE THERE: The conference will bring together for discussion such nationally known figures as Russell Johnson, peace section director of the New England American Friends Service Committee (Quakers); Dr. Stringfellow Barr, author and educator; Frank Bellows, science editor of **Fortune** magazine; newspaper columnist Murray Kempton, Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, historian, of Williams College; Harvey Swados, author of **On the Line**; engineer Carl Dreher, author of a forthcoming book on automation; Jack Cypin, co-author of **The Robot Revolution**; Dr. Herbert Aptheker, editor of **Political Affairs**; Communist leader Steve Nelson, Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party; poet Eve Merriam; Robert Wright, social action chairman at Union Theological Seminary, and many others.

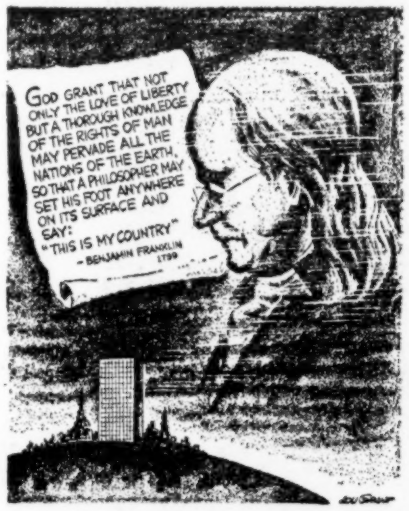
The conference will be opened with presentations by Dreher, Cypin and Bellows to the general gathering. Then there will be three morning panels, on labor, cultural and youth problems in a new technological era; two afternoon panels on political action and socialism and democracy; and a closing general session to be addressed by Muste.

LABOR PANEL: Sidney Lens, Chicago labor leader and secretary of the American Forum, will be moderator of the labor panel. Participants will include unionists and labor commentators Steve Grattan of New York; Sam Pollock, Cleveland; Russ Nixon, New York; Bert Cochran, an editor of the **American Socialist**; Fred Fine, CP; and Tom Kerry, SWP.

Stringfellow Barr will chair the cultural panel, in which Eve Merriam, educator John Dickinson, Harvey Swados and Robert Wright will participate with others to be announced later.

The youth panel will be chaired by Sheldon Weeks of the Quakers, and will include among its participants Nina Landau, one of the Moscow Youth Festival participants who went on to China despite a State Dept. ban; David McReynolds, Socialist; Michael Harrington, Young Socialists League; Earl Durham, CP youth secretary; Tony Ramirez, Fellowship of Reconciliation youth group; and Tim Wohlfurth, editor of the **Young Socialist.**

POLITICAL PANEL: The political action panel, chaired by civil rights lawyer Conrad Lynn, will include James Aronson, GUARDIAN editor; Joyce Cowley, recent SWP candidate for mayor of New York; Dr. Albert Blumberg, New York CP leader; Michael Zaslow, Committee for Socialist Unity; and Tyrell Wilson, veteran Socialist.


GOD GRANT THAT NOT ONLY THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BUT A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN MAY PERVADE ALL THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH, SO THAT A PHILOSOPHER MAY SET HIS FOOT ANYWHERE ON ITS SURFACE AND SAY: "THIS IS MY COUNTRY" - BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 1789

Grant in Oakland Tribune

Quaker Russell Johnson, who will chair the reception for Muste, will also handle what shapes up as the stormiest panel of the day, on socialism and democracy. Participants will include SWP leader Farrell Dobbs, Dr. Aptheker, Steve Nelson, Prof. Schuman, Murray Kempton, Socialist educator John Lewine, Dave Dellinger of Libertarian Press.

Speakers at the Friday evening reception in addition to Miss Flynn and Baldwin, will include Johnson, Lynn, Wohlfurth, Lens and John T. McManus, general manager of the GUARDIAN.

Reservations for the reception are $2.50, which includes refreshment; registration for the all-day conference is $1 at the door. Reception tickets may be ordered through the GUARDIAN or the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 1133 Broadway, or through any of the groups participating in the American Forum.

Just to make doubly sure . . .

The following was excerpted from an editorial published Nov. 1 in the Arkansas State Press, *Negro weekly published by Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bates. Mrs. Bates is one of two NAACP leaders who were arrested last week in Little Rock.*

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that this paper is unable to shed any light on the candidates who would be best suitable, and capable to handle the affairs of a city whose population is estimated at 125,000.

Up to the morning following Labor Day, 1957, this publication would have been in position to have given a choice of candidates, that in its opinion would have merited the support of the Negro citizenry, but since the un-American activities of Governor Faubus, supported by an eight-man city council, that incited and drove the people to mob violence that was tolerated by the entire city, this publication finds itself stymied in any honest attempt to offer opinions that would be helpful and encouraging. Therefore the **Press** will desist from any efforts to name any candidate running for office. But on the other hand, the names of candidates are made public here, who have been identified publicly with movements that are not only un-American but are un-Christian and remote from any acts of decency. They are listed as Mrs. Margaret Jackson, Mrs. Clyde Thomason and E. A. Lauderdale. We here at the **State Press** office will be doubly sure that none of these three will get any votes from this office.

JOAN JORDAN

FRANK BARBARIA

SAN FRANCISCO ELECTION

Socialists get 8% of vote

TWO SOCIALIST CANDIDATES for supervisor in the city election here polled slightly over 8% of the total vote. Frank Barbaria, electrician, got 17,082 votes and Joan Jordan, litograph worker, got 15,636 votes. The two were endorsed by the Socialist Workers Party and had the support of Vincent Hallinan, Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party in 1952, Warren K. Billings, frame-up victim in World War I and presently chairman of the Bay Area Committee to Free Morton Sobell; George Hitchcock, noted playwright, George Olshausen, and many others who did not fully agree with the full program of the candidates.

"One of the most gratifying aspects of the campaign," said Frank Barbaria after the election, "was the support we received from the NATIONAL GUARDIAN. This was an outspoken support that I have found is widespread in radical circles. People all the way from the social democracy on the right to members of the Communist Party have told me they were going to vote for Joan Jordan and myself."

Amen!

ON THE MORNING the Texas Legislature convened this week Edward M. Pooley, editor of the El Paso **Herald-Post**, started his editorial page with these words, under the heading "A Prayer":

"O Lord, we pray Thee, have mercy on the people of Texas and grant them Thy protection.

"The Legislature is in session."

—Beaumont **Enterprise**, 10/17.

DIRK STRUIK: THE NEW ENGLAND HERITAGE

'Origins of American Science'

IN A WORLD of continuous technical and scientific revolutions the citizen may ask—and ought to ask—"How did I get here?" Holland-born Dirk Struik has given his fellow Americans an important part of the answer in **The Origins of American Science (New England)**, the December selection of the Liberty Book Club.*

A professor of mathematics at M.I.T., Struik is also a champion of freedom in teaching, science and other fields. He develops a three-dimensional picture of our intellectual and practical growth up to the Civil War. The "history of sciences, if taken in the fullest meaning of the term, must include its sociology" where "spadework has hardly started." But he does not skimp on names, dates and pointed anecdotes.

The early sequences of our journey to today's automation and nuclear energy led from the old countries to our version of the 18th century scholar, such as Cotton Mather of the Salem witch burnings who nevertheless accepted Newtonianism and its scientific implications. Alongside the gentleman philosopher was the colonial craftsman and the original "ingenious Yankee," the inventive handyman, jack-of-all-trades and tinkerer of farm and workshop.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was an outstanding product of these influences and a voice in the political revolution to which they contributed. Less known is Manasseh Cutler, Martha's Vineyard storekeeper, lawyer, clergyman, physician and "natural philosopher" in botany and astronomy. He served as chaplain in the colonial army and led the first covered wagon to wild Ohio, helping to found Marietta. Among the hundreds of familiar and unfamiliar stories in this sizable book are those of the senior Paul Revere, silversmith, and his namesake: engraver, pewtersmith, bellfounder, gunpowder maker, printer, horseman and patriot.

Dr. Struik will be a featured speaker at GUARDIAN's Ninth Anniversary Dinner in New York City on Nov. 21.

After the revolution, in the struggles among slave and land owners, mercantilists, industrialists and poor workers and farmers, progress was slow. But in the democratic triumphs of the Jacksonian period, the time of the literary "flowering of New England," came a resurgence of the "Yankee inventiveness which led to so many radical changes in our mode of living. . . . The creative energy of New England, which had been slumbering for two generations after the Revolution, at last found full opportunity to develop." From Eli Whitney's invention of interchangeable parts for mechanisms, which impressed Thomas Jefferson and is an essential for mass production, and Blanchard' copying lathe which could reproduce irregular form, came our early industrial patterns.

THE "WALTHAM SYSTEM" combined everything in cloth making, from carding to weaving, under one roof. As early as 1813 it pioneered the corporate set-up which was to control the industry, its engineers, scientists, inventors and the towns in which the workers lived.

History has weighted the record with the practical. The emphasis is on invention and techniques rather than on the pure science of such European contemporaries as Ampere, Faraday and Darwin. Navigation and tranportation, geography and agronomy were the necessary orders of pioneering days. To the settlers of a wilderness this must have been inevitable. Yet many of the most famous names of this exhaustive and fascinating account, Priestley, Lyell, Audubon, Agassiz, were those of grown-up immigrants or visitors.

DIRK J. STRUIK
. . . a three-dimensional picture

Our gadget-rich present was already taking shape. Eli Whitney's nephew, Eli Whitney Blake, "was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of domestic hardware, a field on which the American mind has expended so much of its genius."

AND TOWARD THE CLOSE of the Jacksonian period, what is still ahead of us was being forecast. "Early scientific work was the work of isolated individuals." But in a geological survey of the Upper Mississippi Valley, in 1839-40, "the new type of work began to demand teamwork, if only on a small scale, and required a moral responsibility not only to the truth, or to the body of peers alone, but also the the public at large, which paid for it."

Even in the sciences the individualist was being replaced by the corporate or political team, as he soon must give way to the truly social group.

Altogether, this is a fine specialized history and reference book and a warm and wise tribute to his adopted country by another in our long line of great immigrants.

—Robert Joyce

**THE ORIGINS OF AMERICAN SCIENCE (New England), by Dirk J. Struik. (Originally published as* Yankee Science in the Making). *Liberty Book Club, 100 W. 23 St., N.Y. 11. Member's price, $2.75, non-members, $6.*

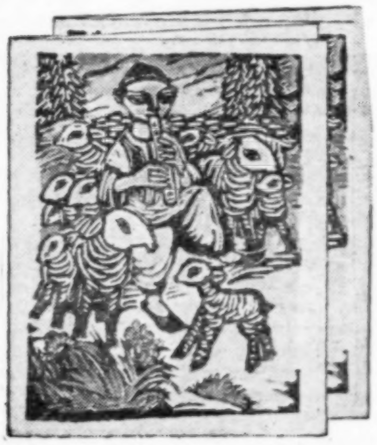
Worried about your taxes? Don't be a stay-at-home!

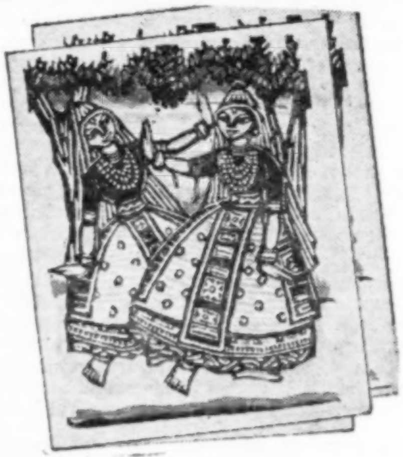
In a letter written in March to Senator John B. Williams of the Senate Finance Committee, [Internal Revenue] Commissioner Harrington states that sometimes bribes paid to officials of a foreign government may be a deductible business expense.

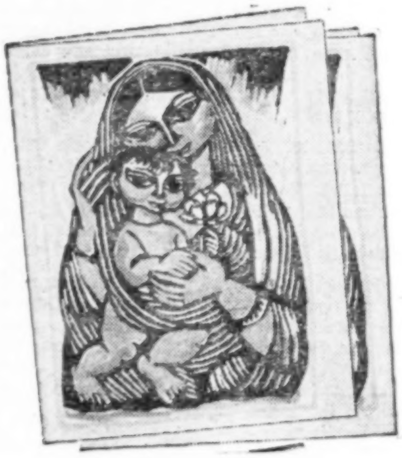
In the United States, as the letter points out, a taxpayer has the courts open to him, need not buy relief to which he is entitled, may not do so for the sake of expediency and can't deduct the cost if he does. But, the Commissioner continues, if "it is the foreign government itself which demands or acquiesces in the payment, so that legal recourse is not available to the taxpayer in the operation of his legal business, the Service would find it difficult to sustain the position that the expenses were not ordinary and necessary to the taxpayer's business."

—Prentice-Hall **Information, 8/31**

The kind of news you get in Guardian is priceless. Help our sub drive!







Guardian Fine Art Holiday Cards

By CHITTAPROSAD OF INDIA

THERE AREN'T finer cards anywhere, selling for as much as 25 cents, than our set by Chittaprosad of India. They are in full size (5-3/8 x 7 inches) and full color, printed on heavy stock. The designs, as you know if you sent or received them last year, are exquisite. As a refresher they are reproduced here. The cards were printed by the Knudsen Process to capture the full, rich color of the original art.

AND THE amazing thing is that they sell for only ten cents a card! Get your orders in now. At this price you can afford to greet your entire list with Chittaprosad cards.

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE
197 E. 4th St., New York 9, N.Y.

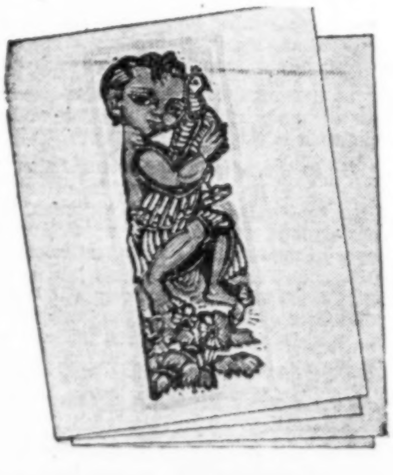
Enclosed $................ Please send me
................sets of Fine Art Holiday Cards.
Name ....
Address ....
City ....
Zone .... State ....

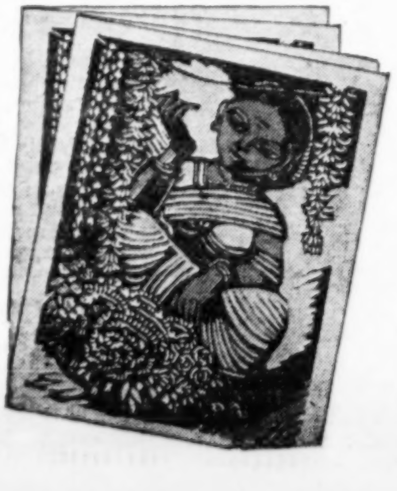
●

The cards are sold only in sets of ten (two each of five designs). The price to Guardian readers:

$1 A SET, POSTPAID

(N.Y.C. buyers add 3% sales tax)





Bernal says: Theory of limited war is crazy

By Gordon Shaffer
Special to the Guardian

STOCKHOLM

PROF. J. D. BERNAL, Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of Churchill's most brilliant back-room scientists during the preparations for the invasion of Europe in World War II, staggered members of the World Council of Peace last week with his blunt analysis of what Western experts mean when they talk of "limited nuclear war." Bernal, a World Council vice president, spoke at a Council bureau meeting here where a decision was taken to call a world congress next year on disarmament and international cooperation.

He drew attention to three documents which sum up this new military thinking in the West and explain why all concessions by the Soviet Union in the disarmament commission are invariably rejected by America and Britain. They are (1) the British government's White Paper on nuclear arms, published last spring; (2) "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy," by Dr. H. A. Kissinger, published in the U.S.; (3) "On Limiting Atomic War," by the British Institute of International Affairs. Dr. Kissinger is associate director of the Center of International Affairs at Harvard.

THIS IS THE THEORY: The theme of all three is the same; It is clear that in the event of war U.S. cities will be equally subject to attack; therefore it is proposed to restrict the area of war and limit the targets liable to attack and to rely on "tactical atomic weapons." These weapons are variously described as Hiroshima-type to 25 times greater. The theory is that since all-out nuclear war would mean the suicide of the race, it should still be possible to work out plans for limited war.

"Of course these ideas are crazy," Bernal said to me after his speech. "But it's the sort of craziness Western governments are spending billions on, and we must take it seriously. We could perhaps dismiss the talk in these books as absurdities if it were not clear that the strategy being developed by the NATO powers is based on them. This policy prevents nuclear disarmament and makes continuance of the tests inevitable. There can be no agreement on disarmament while the U.S. and Britain advocate "limited warfare."

DULLES AT UN: Bernal quoted Secy. of State Dulles' address to the UN General Assembly on Sept. 19:

"We seek by experiments now carefuly controlled, to find how to eliminate the hazardous radioactive material now incident to the explosions of thermonuclear weapons. Also we seek to make nuclear weapons into discriminating weapons, suitable for defense against attacking troops, submarines and bombers and for interception of intercontinental missiles. The Soviet Union does not want the character of nuclear weapons thus to be refined and changed. It seems to like that nuclear weapons can be stigmatized as 'horror weapons.'"

Then Bernal quoted from Kissinger:

"The choice between conventional and nuclear war becomes an essentially practical one: which side is likely to gain from adopting limited nuclear war? Here our superior industrial potential, the broader range of our technology and the adaptability of our social institutions would give us the advantage."

A NEW PHASE: "So you see," Bernal said, "we now face a situation when the Western powers are abandoning even lip service to disarmament and are seeking to integrate the military and scientific potential of all the Western allies, including the German Federal Republic. In addition, we see signs of slump which is producing the demand for greater expenditure on armaments. We are, in fact, facing a new phase in the actual preparation of war."

Bernal's warning was underlined (1) by the fact that Prime Minister Macmillan and President Eisenhower devoted most of their recent talks to plans to integrate nuclear research and distribute weapons; (2) by the report that the NATO meeting in Paris next month will restore to Western Germany the right to make nuclear weapons.

It is against this background that the campaign for the congress on disarmament and international cooperation opens throughout the world. The World Peace Council decided to call this congress because it believes public opinion must be alerted to the new danger.

Soviet scientists

(Continued from Page 1)

D. V. Skobeltzyn to the permanent committee set up at Pugwash and then gathered the signatures of 196 of the Soviet Union's foremost scientists, including that of nuclear physicist Peter Kapitza, to a statement urging an international scientists' meeting. Their statement broadened the Presidium proposal: "Let not only atomic scientists of all countries but also representatives of other disciplines: biologists, medical scientists, philosophers of all schools, economists, historians, sociologists, educators, etc., express their weighty opinions in a broad international meeting of the most important representatives of science."

A CHALLENGE: Dr. Eugene Rabinowitch, editor of the **Bulletin of Atomic Scientists**, published in Chicago, ran the Soviet proposals in full in the November issue, but thought the development so important that he released the texts to the press days in advance, along with his comment.

He said that his answer to the Soviet scientists would suggest "unaccustomed restraint" by Soviet statesmen and the "broad, active participation" in such a conference by Western scientists. He warned against a repetition of the "Partisans of Peace" movement which, while it would attract "many scientists of good will in all countries," would "alienate others no less dedicated to the cause of peace . . . Scientists owe the world a more creative contribution to the resolution of the crisis—which their discoveries have helped to engender—than merely lending their voices to a chorus of slogans."

Though Dr. Rabinowitch termed "Communist propaganda" the demands for a ban on atomic weapons and their testing, he said the Soviet scientists recognized the problem of "avoiding wars" and this constituted a challenge to their Western colleagues. He said: "The indifference and timidity of large, responsible groups of scientists in the West will do as much to destroy the opportunity which now seems to offer itself as the designs of the political leadership of the East."

ACCEPTANCE URGED: The Soviet documents and Dr. Rabinowitch's call on U.S. scientists to respond failed to make any splash in the press until Nov. 8 when the N.Y. **Herald Tribune** told the story in a lead editorial titled "A Soviet Hand of Friendship," and ran with it an article by Cyrus Eaton, "Let's Meet the Soviets Half-Way." Eaton's story bore the subhead: "A Capitalist Speaks."

Eaton said he believed the documents disclosed "what I believe to be the spirit that now prevails in Russia—a desire for reaching an understanding with the Western World. We should follow it up." Here are excerpts from Eaton's statement:

CYRUS EATON
It all began at Pugwash

"There will be no solution, no road to peace, as long as nobody will trust anyone else, as long as one side is trying to bamboozle the other. At Pugwash none of that existed . . . I don't suppose you'd find anyone in the world more dedicated to capitalism and democracy than I am. But I think the best way to destroy these two institutions in America is to go to war with Russia . . . Either we'll live together or we'll perish together. I'd like to see constant exchanges between scientists, educators, artists, **people** [Eaton's emphasis] of the two countries . . .

"We're faced with a condition, whether we like it or not, in which Russia has all the instruments of modern war, and it just doesn't make sense to continue that kind of an armaments contest. This is the time for anyone who feels this way to speak up . . . Never before have the penalties of follies been so great."

PRESS BLACKOUT: Eaton argued against encircling Russia with bomb and missile bases on the very day that the President assured the American people that we would continue to do exactly that. Industrialist Eaton said the proposed conference could not be held in the U.S. because scientists from China would be barred. He said: "This is a policy—like barring newsmen to China—in which it's hard to find any intelligence." He urged "a spell of humility" and an end to the notion bred in two world wars that "we were invincible, that we were the darlings of the gods. We ought to stop maligning other people, whether Chinese or Russian."

Though the plea for a scientific summit conference was being seconded as a necessity for capitalism and socialism alike, it excited few newspapers other than the N.Y. **Herald Tribune.** The N.Y. **Times** did not carry a line about it until Nov. 10, then ran a column on page 32 of the Sunday paper. At GUARDIAN press time no other New York paper had touched the story.

From West Germany came a similar proposal for a scientists' peace meeting from the 18 leading physicists who last spring pledged they would have no hand in "the production, testing or use of atomic weapons." Last week Prof. Otto Hahn, 78-year-old president of the Max Planck Assn. for the Advancement of Science, who won the Nobel prize for achieving the fission of the uranium atom, said: "We eighteen stick to our declaration."

CONFUSED ORDERS: Prof. Hahn called for talks among serious scientists "rather than political scientists" of the West and the Soviet Union. He said the purpose was not to formulate a declaration but to "consider what might be done, and they should think of what advice to give their governments." He told the N.Y. **Times** that West Germany's top scientists would meet in Bonn on Dec. 13 when the conference suggestion might be discussed. Prof. Hahn quoted a verse he said he picked up in Switzerland: "To smash the simple atom / All mankind was intent. / Now any day / The atom may / Return the compliment."

There was no immediate Washington reaction to the proposed scientists' summit call. The crisis brought from the Pentagon a flurry of orders. In Washington it was announced that the Army's Jupiter-C missile launcher would be used to throw up a satellite tied in with the International Geophysical Year program. But the orders that came down to the Army's Redstone Arsenal missile base in Huntsville, Ala., were so vague that authorities there said they could take no action pending clarification. It seemed they were still to play second fiddle to the Navy's lagging production of Vanguard, which was to be the first satellite. It was the first the Army heard that its program was tied in to the non-military objectives of the I.G.Y.

SEES 5-YEAR LAG: Neither the Army, Navy or Air Force, or all three combined, could promise more than the 21½-lb. basketball test-satellite previously planned. Dr. Wernher von Braun, formerly Hitler's rocket expert and now director of development operations at Redstone, said in an interview with the Associated Press that it would take "well over five years" to catch up with the Soviet satellites if the U.S. applied a maximum effort. He thought the U.S. could send a one-way rocket to the moon in two or three years; send a manned satellite into an orbit and bring it back in four or five years; after that build a manned space station.

He did not think money was the answer. He doubted that much more could be intelligently spent on current projects, but favored extensive basic research and education.

The realization that the U.S. was not in full command of the cosmos unnerved many, particularly in the South and West. There people saw flying saucers and great luminous globes everywhere.

The Gulfport, Miss., city council took swift action, deciding in what was described in the local press as a "tension-packed session" that anyone stepping out of a space ship inside city limits should be asked to report to the police immediately. Mayor R. B. Meadows Jr. asked the city legal staff for its views and was told that "the saucer civilization" had inspected the U.S. in 1945 and that after the sputniks they "had come to check us over again . . . The trouble is, they now believe the United States is developing these things rather than the Russians."

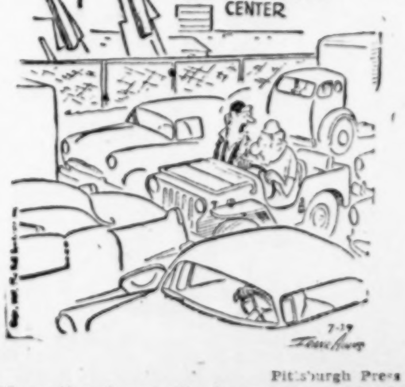
Though the news that the U.S. had slipped to second place in some fields had not reached outer space, it had penetrated Gulfport, Miss.

Down with lunch hours!

THE AVERAGE manufacturing company spends most of the work day paying off the costs of doing business, and only about 19 minutes are left in which to earn profits.

Only about half of the 19 minutes results in dividends for owners. The rest goes to provide reinvestment in the business—for tools and equipment, for expansion and added jobs.

—**Progress, Sept., 1957, published by Pacific Gas & Electric Co.**



Pittsburgh Press

"I can't get over it—here we are stuck in the traffic two hours from home, yet only 40 minutes from Moscow!"

STEEL FURNITURE AND PLASTIC MINDS

W. Germany today: Pursuit of the ice-box

Ten years ago GUARDIAN Paris correspondent Anne Bauer was stationed in northern Germany with U.S. Military Government. The following article records her impressions after her first trip back there in ten years.

By Anne Bauer
Guardian Staff Correspondent

PARIS

THE CUSTOMS OFFICIAL at the German border crossing at Aachen looked suspicious, as is his business, and arrogant, as wearers of uniform still tend to be in Adenauer Germany in 1957. I had in my luggage, rolled up in a piece of paper—a gift for a German journalist friend—a colored engraving representing the Frankfurt uprising of 1833. The customs man was intrigued by my paper roll. I acted mysterious; I wanted him to ask me to open it. He did.

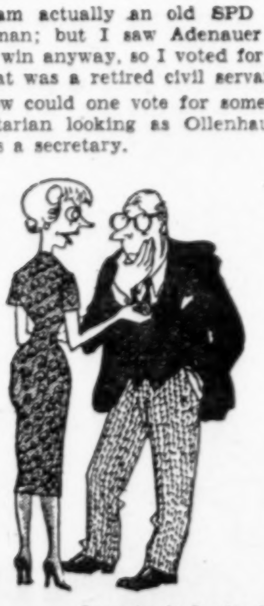
I unrolled the engraving ceremoniously, to the breathless attention of the entire compartment, then held the Frankfurt insurrection up high in the air for all to see. The customs official gave it a short look. "Re-vo-lu-tion" — he spelled out; then, with a wave of the hand and a disdainful shrug he left the compartment.

POLITICS—WHAT'S THAT? Not only revolution but politics generally have become a minor preoccupation in the life of the average W. German citizen. The anti-militarist wave that swept the country when re-militarization plans came to the fore a few years ago has died out. The Goettingen scientists' manifesto, earlier this year, could and should have launched an anti-Bomb test movement but it never came off. I was in Germany the day the sputnik was sent on its way. No one—either on the street or in streetcars, in private homes or during a theater intermission—talked about it.

Ask a German today what he thinks about atomic danger, and chances are he will tell you that that is neither his nor his country's responsibility. Ask him about re-unification and he will tell you that the solution to that problem is up to the Big Four, not Germany. More candid or more realistic people will admit they fear that re-uniting with E. Germany will cost the W. Germans a great deal of money and lower their living standards accordingly.

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT: If the W. Germans got out a massive vote on Sept. 15, they gave the victory to the poorest, most threadbare elections arguments dished up anywhere in a long time. The post-electoral explanations personally heard were on a level with the Adenauer campaign:

- "I am actually an old SPD (Socialist) man; but I saw Adenauer was going to win anyway, so I voted for him too." That was a retired civil servant.
- "How could one vote for some one as proletarian looking as Ollenhauer?" That was a secretary.



Lancaster in London Express

"Now I've got a little problem to ask the Foreign Office—if it takes a divided Germany ten years to get us into the present mess, how long will it take a unified Germany to get us into a worse one?"

ULTRA-MODERN RELIGION

The Holy Trinity Church in Hamburg follows the abstract style of German decor and design. The steeple, an elongated "A", is connected to the main building by a colonnade. The oval nave rises like a ship's prow.

After a few days in W. Germany, the traveller knows he can readily credit such incredible tales as this one: In a Westphalian industrial town, a CDU (Christian Democratic Union) women's electoral meeting—which must necessarily have included a big proportion of workers' wives—greeted the Chancellor with frenzied shouts of: "Heil Adenauer!"

EXECUTIVE SUITE: Look out of a window, walk through a street, and it will become evident what has really swung the election. W. Germany's Economic Miracle—the re-built houses, the well-dressed people, the new unheard-of comfort—is a truly overwhelming impression to the traveller back after ten years absence. Seen from one of W. Germany's streamlined skyscraper offices (they look like a Cecil B. De Mille version of Executive Suite retouched by some of Germany's expressionist interior decorators of the 1930s) the Economic Miracle becomes an all-pervading fact. No doubt it is the principal single thing that makes the country tick today.

The shiny new offices, invariably equipped with steel and plastic furniture, invariably hung with one or two modern, preferably abstract, prints or paintings, tend to serve as models for the present or future home. Whether this abrupt "new look" in interior decorating is dictated by new trends in taste, or whether it is, consciously or unconsciously, the quest for a total break with the past is not for the short-time visitor to say. It is certain, at any rate, that the chase for material comfort has replaced intellectual or spiritual preoccupations to a vast extent. One W. German radio station, recognizing this state of affairs as general and alarming, titled a series of critical broadcasts for this winter: "The pursuit of the ice-box."

A GLOOMY VIEW: First impressions were confirmed by a long conversation with the editor of one of W. Germany's leading newspapers. His views, gloomy in more than one way, contrasted sharply with the glib optimism encountered in other places.

"We have adopted the American Way of Life, but without American morality," he started out. "All we are interested in is money. Nothing else counts any more. Even success is no longer measured in terms of intellectual achievement but in terms of money."

"What about German Kultur with a Capital K? That, in the past, has always been at least a front, if it was nothing more?" I asked.

"No one worries about Kultur any longer," he said. "Our writers, our journalists, if they have any talent, turn to radio and television for quick money. No use bothering to write books. There are no more good books, no more great books written. We used to be 'exporters' of literature before the war. We are 'importers' now."

NO PATRIOTS: We soon left such general topics for politics. He went on:

"We are being told: You are heading for the Anglo-Saxon form of democracy; you are going to have the two-party system in Germany too. That is alright with me. Only, what I want to know is: WHERE IS THE SECOND PARTY? You can no longer call the SPD a second party. It is just a petrified over-administrated association with neither originality nor boldness."

"Yet the Social Democrats were the ones to carry re-unification on their election program," I said. "Seen from the outside, it seems difficult to understand that a nation cut in two would resign itself so easily to the split, that one half would not try desperately to re-unite with the other . . .?"

"We are nationalists," he replied. "We are chauvinists, but we are not, we have never been patriots. That, I believe, is the explanation. Perhaps it is because we are too young as a nation. Remember: Germany, as one state, has been on the map since only 1871.

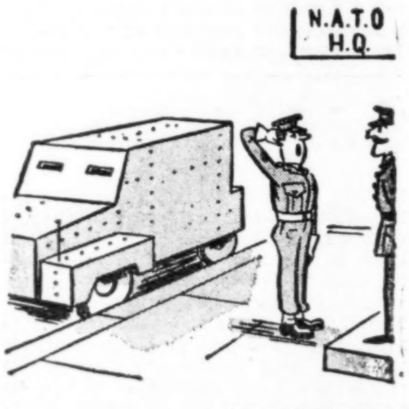
"You are wondering about the political sense of the Germans today? The Adenauer campaign, I am afraid, furnishes one answer. One of our anti-government weeklies, **Der Spiegel** (the Mirror) has recorded many Adenauer speeches on tape. That sort of appeals to unreason, to a rather primitive instinct, were also contained in Hitler's speeches. Now, mind you, if you play a Hitler speech today, people laugh their heads off. Only, 20 years ago, they didn't laugh at all, they took them very seriously."

THE "TOTAL" STATE: "What about freedom of the press?"

"There is an indirect way, of course, of bringing pressure through granting, or withdrawing, much-needed government publicity. So far the government has not tried to interfere directly. But the trouble is that it hardly needs to. We have become a conformist society. Conformism has become our first rule of conduct. I have some young editors working with me here. Every now and then they come and ask me: 'But CAN one write that? Is one ALLOWED to write that?' Normally, few newspapers will try to embarrass the government.

"We are moving toward something like a State Party, a party that identifies itself with the government and the country. What we are heading for is perhaps not a totalitarian, but a 'total' state." He paused, then said:

"The prospect is dangerous enough. I am afraid I see no other one at the present time."



Sunday Pictorial, London

"General Speidel's limousine, sir!"

A NEW JOB FOR ANNE AND CARL

The Braden case is finally closed

THE BRADEN CASE was finally closed on Oct. 31, more than three years after it began, when a Court of Appeals in Frankfort, Ky. ordered that all books, letters and other written materials seized from the home of Anne and Carl Braden in Louisville be returned.

The Bradens and others were first indicted on Oct. 1, 1954, after a home they had helped buy for a Negro couple in a segregated neighborhood had been dynamited. Carl Braden was eventually convicted of sedition and served eight months in prison before the conviction was reversed. Return of the seized material, which was used as "evidence," now marks the formal close of the case.

The Bradens are now field secretaries of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., a Southwide interracial organization dedicated to ending all forms of segregation and discrimination in the Southern states. Both are currently on a speaking and fund-raising tour which will take them to Chicago, Detroit, Boston and Philadelphia.

THANKS, GOVERNOR: In Chicago they were accompanied by E. D. Nixon, Negro leader of Montgomery, Ala., and founder of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. which successfully conducted the year-long boycott which ended segregation on that city's buses.

In a press conference, Nixon said that Gov. Faubus of Arkansas, by his actions at Little Rock, "has been a great help, an unintentional friend, to the integration movement." He explained that Little Rock had shocked Southerners into a stronger stand on segregation problems and said: "Many Southerners are ashamed of what happened."

10 TIMES A YEAR: The SCEF is now undertaking to establish right-to-vote clinics and Commissions for Civil Rights Legislation in 15 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia and has set a goal of $20,000 in the next four months.

Nixon cited his own experiences in attempting to vote in his home city of Montgomery: "I tried, as many as ten times a year for ten years, to register to vote. They always turned me down, without giving a reason. I was 45 years old before I was registered. And before I could vote I had to pay up $36 in back poll taxes at $1.50 a year."

SCEF general offices are at 822 Perdido St., New Orleans 12, La. The Bradens maintain a Field Secretaries' Office at 4403 Virginia Av., Louisville 11, Ky.

Foreign Born parley In Chicago Dec. 7-8

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE for Protection of Foreign Born will enter its 25th year of work next month with a 25th Anniversary National Conference at the Midwest Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 7-8.

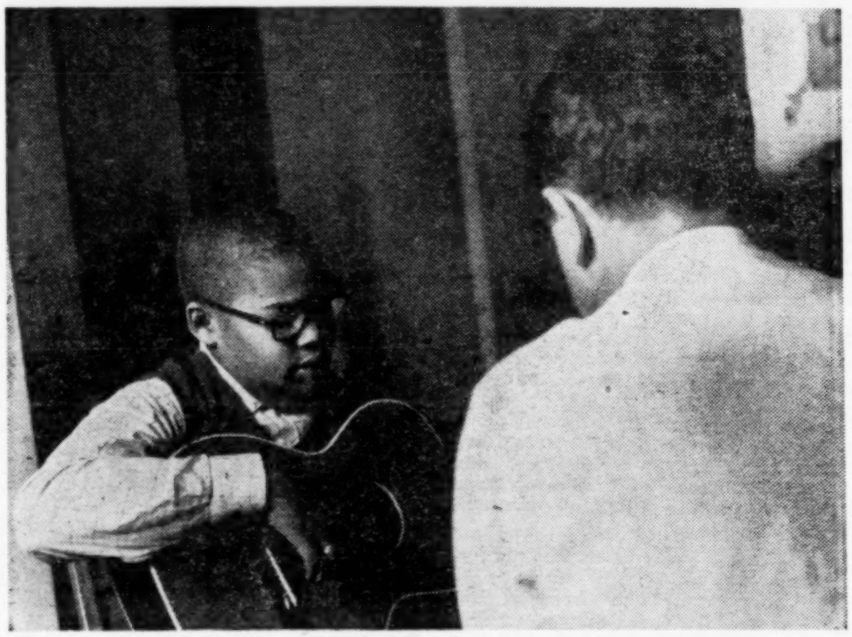
The Conference Call—signed by honorary chairman Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes of Pennsylvania, Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton of Utah and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith of Connecticut—cites the continuing need to "develop greater public understanding of the contribution made by foreign-born Americans to their adopted land and to bring to an end the discriminatory treatment to which they are subjected under the Walter-McCarran Law."

The Conference will have morning and afternoon sessions Sat. and Sun., Dec. 7-8, with a banquet Sat. evening. Guest speakers will include Rev. William Baird, Midwest Committee chairman; Louise Pettibone Smith; N.Y. attorney Blanch Freedman; Chicago attorney Pearl Hart; John T. McManus, GUARDIAN general manager; Rose Chernin Kusnitz of Los Angeles; executive secretary Abner Green; education director Alec Jones and Rev. Willard Uphaus.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL IN NEW YORK

They learn to make music in a new kind of way

The feel of a fiddle as a boy catches fire from a teacher's enthusiasm. Special courses teach students how to practice, sight-read and memorize.



If you can sing a tune, you can learn to play the guitar. This boy will learn the proper chords and be introduced to the world's folk-music.

A youngster happily beats out the time as the teacher strums.

CHILDREN OF FIVE AND SIX try melodies on tuned bottles and beat out rhythms on temple blocks; teen-agers who can't find time to practice get together for weekly piano ensembles or jam sessions; grown-ups who work as clerks, factory hands, executives or domestics get together in chamber music groups or in jazz improvisation courses running from early boogie-woogie to late bop. This comprehensive musical menu has been offered for 22 years by the Metropolitan Music School at 18 W. 74th St., New York. The school, under the direction of Lilly Popper, has geared itself to its students not only in its broad-ranging curriculum but in its enrollment and scholarship policies.

Faculty and student body are integrated completely so that each class mirrors New York's make-up of white, Negro and Puerto Rican all making music together. The school operates on the notion, stated in its letter to parents, that "music and rhythm are so much a part of our lives that we are hardly aware of this fact." Children of pre-school years get their first taste of music-making at Metropolitan through games. In "exploration" classes they listen to various instruments, look at them, finger them and begin to play music on some of them. It seems less a school for musicians than an institution to stimulate reactions to music, to lead people into understanding and enjoying music. In the process the school teaches people to work together.

Last June Metropolitan became a target at hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Committee produced no evidence that the school was doing anything but teaching music, and witness after witness rebuked the committee. The school pointed to its record, including its scholarships to Negro and Puerto Rican children, and summed up: "We can't be subversive, unless Bach, Chopin, Brahms and Beethoven are subversive."

The Spanish-language press in the city noted that the Committee had aimed the hearings at one of the few schools which seeks Puerto Rican students. The school has survived the Committee's harassment though enrollment was affected. A fund drive is now under way to guarantee Metropolitan's future. Contributions may be sent to the school.

Two clarinets harmonize in a teacher-student duet.

Teen-agers (above) study theory from ear-training to advanced composition. They also meet regularly for jam sessions and a monthly music party. Adults (right) may get their introduction to music in a lecture course, take up an instrument, study theory or join a chorus.

(GUARDIAN photos by Robert Joyce)

Moscow talks

(Continued from Page 1)

is necessary first of all to hinder the military plans of different imperialist circles and to pursue the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence."

"STARS OF PEACE": While the greetings of the visiting dignitaries were enthusiastically applauded, the audience, especially the foreign diplomats, paid close attention to Khrushchev's 15,000-word speech for a spelling-out of Moscow's policy.

Khrushchev paid tribute to the Soviet people, the Eastern Europeans, the Chinese, the Americans, the British and the French for their contribution to winning the war against fascism. Then he reviewed the Soviet Union's progress, culminating in the launching of the sputniks.

Calling the sputniks "two envoys of the Soviet Union, two stars of peace," Khrushchev said: "Our satellites are circling the earth and waiting for the American and other satellites to join them and to form a commonwealth of satellites. A commonwealth of this kind, a competition of this kind, will be far better than the competition of the armaments race, of the manufacture of lethal weapons."

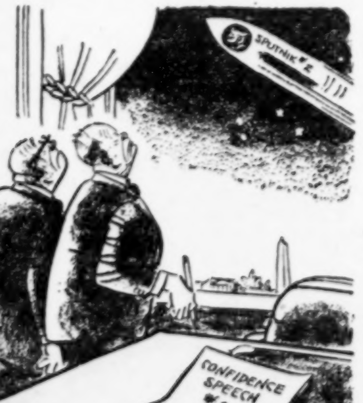
INDUSTRIAL TARGETS: He noted the tremendous achievements of the Soviet Union in eliminating illiteracy, building a modern industry whose gross output since 1913 has increased by 35 times, surpassing Britain and France in labor productivity and promising to surpass the U.S. He paid special tribute to Soviet scientists.

On the basis of "rough preliminary estimates," Khrushchev listed the following industrial targets to be attained in 15 years; iron ore, 250-300,000,000 tons; pig iron, 75-85,000,000 tons; steel, 100-120,000,000 tons; coal, 650-750,000,000 tons; petroleum, 350-400,000,000 tons; gas, 270-320,000,000,000 cubic meters; electric power, 800-900,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours; cement 90-100,000,000 tons; sugar, 9-10,000,000 tons; leather footwear, 600-700,000,000 pairs; woolen fabrics, 550-650,000,000 meters.

A PLEA FOR PEACE: He admitted serious shortages in housing, in the quantity and especially the quality of consumer goods, and a lag in the use of gas and oil instead of coal. He forecast ending the severe housing shortage in 10-12 years, and promised action for a rise in workers' wages and in the improvement of retail trade, medical and cultural services.

Regretting that the Soviet-Union could not utilize its defense expenditures for more speedily raising the living standards of the people because of "the hostile policy and actions of the ruling groups of imperialist states," Khrushchev again made a strong plea for peaceful coexistence.

He took special pains to forestall accusations that Moscow is rattling the sputniks for war and is in its turn leading from "a position of strength." He said the Soviet Union realized that other countries can create earth satellites and that "the policy from the position of strength . . . leads to war." If the Soviet Union and the U.S., he said, "as states possessing the most powerful economic and military resources," can by mutual understanding solve international problems, including disarmament problems, "the chances of averting another war and of establishing a lasting and stable peace . . . would increase considerably."



Herblock in Washington Post
CHINS UP

TOP-LEVEL MEETING: He said he was not suggesting a Moscow-Washington understanding "at the expense of other countries," such as Britain and France: "Our country would like to have good relations with all states that are against war [and for] peaceful coexistence."

He suggested "a high-level meeting of representatives of capitalist and socialist countries" to consider ways to solve international problems peacefully and to expand international trade on the basis of "true reality and mutual understanding." He concluded: "We proceed from the thought that for the victory of socialism wars are not needed."

Washington coldly rejected Khrushchev's suggestion for a high-level meeting. Secy. of State Dulles said existing international agreements were adequate safeguards against the use of force among nations "if properly implemented." The State Dept. reminded correspondents of Dulles' contention that the nature of communism made negotiations with Moscow practically useless. The rest of the world, however, held back comment until they had heard President Eisenhower.

EISENHOWER'S CATALOGUE: In his TV and radio broadcast on Nov. 7, Mr. Eisenhower was obviously on the defensive. With his popularity at an all-time low and his administration under attack from all sides for allowing Moscow to "steal a march" on earth satellites, the President devoted most of his speech to cataloguing a long list of new weapons developed by the U.S. and to emphasizing the "deterrent" and "retaliatory" power residing in America's far-flung bases.

Admitting some "glaring deficiencies" in America's missile development, Mr. Eisenhower announced the appointment of M.I.T. President Dr. James R. Killian as his special assistant, with undefined powers, to "integrate" the ballistic missiles projects. Only at the very end of his speech did the President offer a conciliatory suggestion. He said: "What the world needs today, even more than a giant leap into outer space, is a giant step toward peace." But the best he could offer was an appeal to Moscow to accept the disarmament package deal concocted by Dulles, which even Harold Stassen found difficult to swallow.

THE REACTION: Both at home and abroad Eisenhower's speech was found disappointing and demands mounted for accepting Khrushchev's proposal for a top-level meeting. Home from a month's tour of the Soviet Union, Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) said: "We ought to make a new approach and see if we can't coexist for a while."

Canada's conservative Prime Minister John Diefenbaker told his parliament that NATO leaders should give careful consideration to the Soviet proposal. Newspapers in West Germany, **AP** reported (11/9), "were sharply critical of the President's speech." CBS said (11/10) that Britain believed "American policy is frightened, frustrated and feckless." It reported that the **Times, Observer** and **Mirror** of London had urged acceptance of Khrushchev's proposals.

The sputniks evidently have precipitated a crisis not in U.S. military preparations but in Washington's foreign policy. They have revealed not so much the need for a race to catch up with Soviet advance in ballistic missiles as for a diplomatic move to forestall armaments competition leading to nuclear war and global devastation.

A Night on Park Avenue

ON THE NIGHT of Nov. 7 the Soviet Legation to the United Nations, at Park Avenue and 68th St. in New York, was all lit up, inside and out. Inside, the permanent Soviet UN delegate Arkady Sobolev and his colleague V.V. Kuznetsov received several hundred persons at a reception in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. (Top: Kuznetsov greets Mrs. Jacoub Osman, wife of the Sudanese delegate to the UN, while Sobolev receives Osman.)

It was a jam-packed house, full of good cheer and spirits, with all sorts of UN celebrities of every color, costume and politics present. Private guests were invited and newspapermen too—including an editor of the GUARDIAN who had the pleasure of escorting Anna Louise Strong. She was received by the Soviet representatives with undeniable warmth—and a respect which underscored Moscow's acknowledgment of the falseness of the charges that had been leveled against her in 1949. Miss Strong is in from California on a lecture tour.

Extended conversation among the guests was almost impossible in the crush, but everywhere the words "sputnik" and "moon" and "outer space" punctuated the hubbub. One diplomat (a constant reader) said to the GUARDIAN's man: "I can see a satellite girdling the globe, with a streamer saying in bold letters: 'READ THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN'."

Outside it was another story. Several hundred screaming, profane anti-Soviet demonstrators gave 100 New York cops a hard time. The demonstrators were herded to one side of the building where they picketed with signs denouncing the Russians; cursed the guests entering the building; broke a window; smeared the white stone building wall with red paint, and fought the police (see above). The cops had to use horses and night-sticks to keep the demonstrators within bounds. There was a lynch atmosphere loose, and only police efficiency prevented serious trouble. As it was, five men were arrested and five policemen hurt. Many of the demonstrators were Hungarian, but the idiom on many of the placards was distinctly American.

All in all, it was quite a night on capitalist Park Avenue.

EDUCATION REPORT

U. S. says Russia is far above us in science training

IN TECHNICAL and scientific education the Soviet Union is far ahead of the U.S., according to a report by the U.S. Office of Education released last week. The Russians have outstripped the U.S. not only in the number of engineers and other technical personnel graduated each semester but in the general quality of scientific education given the average student. Here are highlights of the 226-page report, as summarized in the N.Y. **Times** of Nov. 11:

The U.S.S.R. graduates 80,000 engineers a year; the U.S. 30,000. Last year U.S.S.R. secondary schools graduated 1,500,000; the U.S., 1,300.000 (Total Soviet population is 17½% greater than that of the U.S.). The Soviet primary-secondary school system runs ten years but covers more than the equivalent of the U.S. 12-year system.

Graduates of secondary schools in the U.S.S.R. have taken five years each of physics and biology, four years of chemistry, one of astronomy and ten years of mathematics. Less than a third of U.S. high school students take a year of chemistry; one-fourth, physics; one-seventh, advanced math. A Russian seventh-grade student gets zoology, anatomy, biology, math, history, Russian language and literature, physics, chemistry, a foreign language (usually English), physical education, technical drawing, shop, agriculture and sex hygiene.

They go to school in the Soviet Union six days a week, get more homework than U.S. students. Discipline is said to be strict but corporal punishment is banned, replaced by "the withdrawal of group approval." Instead of taking a scolding from the teacher the student who gets in trouble has to answer to a meeting of his class.

Attention, Gen. Hathaway

OTTAWA, Sept. 24 (AP)—Canadian battlefield soldiers may wear a black patch over one eye. Col. Norman Wilson-Smith, director of infantry, says this would help protect the eye from the tremendous light generated by even a relatively small atomic explosion.

Wearing a patch over one eye would mean a soldier would keep that eye good.

—L.A. **Times**, 9/25

FROM NECHAYEV TO KHRUSHCHEV: 40 YEARS AND MORE

Everybody's writing about the U.S.S.R.

By Cedric Belfrage

"THERE HAVE BEEN no basic changes" concludes Louis Fischer from his return visit to the U.S.S.R. after 18 years, "but essentially conditions are different." If this means anything, let it stand about fashions in Western books on the U.S.S.R. Of four such books under review*, appearing in time for the Bolshevik Revolution's 40th anniversary. one—a rather high percentage for the course—is an attempt to study the subject seriously. The others follow standard frivolous patterns but with variations of hemline, trimming and gimmick for that fresh 1957 look.

Payne on terror

ROBERT PAYNE—the only author of the four who didn't visit the U.S.S.R. last year for material—has a fascinating subject, the Tsarist-era "nihilists" who thought the way to freedom was to blow people up. But their personalities are cut and twisted to fit a premeditated "contemporary angle" for the book. With one exception Payne views them "romantically" as if to imply, from the vantage-point of the violence-ridden U.S., that one may forgive murderers with "ideals." The notorious Savinkov, who dished out bombs for others to throw, is amiably presented without mention of his post-revolutionary activity as a Western-paid anti-Bolshevik terrorist, who provided the gun for Fanya Kaplan to shoot Lenin and organized a "white army" for Churchill & Co.'s war of intervention. (The story is briefly but factually told in Schuman's book.)

Payne contrasts the "chivalry, knighthood, purity" of Kaliayev, who blew up the Grand Duke Sergius, with the gruesome Nechayev. And here is the "angle": Nechayev, who called on revolutionaries to "despise all dogmas . . . [and] public opinion" and dedicate themselves solely to destruction, was "admired without stint" by Lenin and is identifiable as "father of the spirit of terrorism with which the Communists now rule nearly half the people on earth." (The Communists are worse, though, because the nihilists at least "committed their murders without enjoyment"). Neither Payne's "Lenin quote" praising Nechayev nor any other mention of him appears in the name-indexed collected works of Lenin, nor in this year's supplementary volume containing Lenin's writings previously omitted (such as his final comments on Stalin) or later discovered.

Metaxas vs. Metaxas

ALEXANDRE METAXAS is a French journalist who "speaks Russian fluently, with an accent indistinguishable from that of the Russians." For a man of such accomplishment it is careless to refer three times to a "Tetriakovsk" art gallery in Moscow (presumably the Tretyakov), and to describe himself as "penetrating the very soul of the land and people" by such devices as patronizing "stalovnayas" where "ordinary people" eat. (The word is **stolovaya**). He also tells us that the Tsars "re-named" Contantinople "Czaribrod" thereby indicating their "anticipation" of seizing this "coveted prize." The name is not only incorrect but linguistically impossible. The history book says Constantinople was known for centuries throughout Russia as "Tsargrad" or "Tsargorod," because it was the seat of the Byzantine emperor who was known as "Caesar," and "Tsar" is the Russian form of "Caesar."

Such hair-splittings should not mar our enjoyment of Metaxas' gallic ebullience and genius for paradox, which make him far more readable, if also more confusing, than the turgid Fischer. He whooshes off the ground like a Kremlin firework emitting vari-colored prose in all directions, some of it true. His theme seems to be that the U.S.S.R. (including even its "absurd" name and, today, even the "terror") is a gigantic hoax. "Properly speaking, there are no Communists," or if there are they spend their time "drinking tea and fishing", the CP's "influence over the masses is practically nil." The "mere makeshift" regime "will of itself dissolve in a year or two's time" with an assist from the youth, the scientists and the army, three elements Metaxas admires.

His passionate respect for the Soviet army and for Zhukov, purportedly based on conversations in Moscow, makes one wonder if Khrushchev may not have got something in removing Zhukov from the defense ministry. Zhukov (compared by the author with Badoglio) would not aid any revolt, but "army chiefs" are interested in "Scandinavian socialism" with "small proprietors, small and middle class business," and Zhukov may already have "exchanged reciprocal guarantees" with Eisenhower.

RUSSIAN ENIGMA: In such a context, however, this can hardly be taken seriously; and Metaxas leaves us with nothing to worry about except his facts, most of which he personally contradicts. Russia has made "remarkable advances," there is "no shortage of food" and "illiteracy is a thing of the past," but on the other hand the people have for 40 years "lacked the absolute necessities of life" and in the past 11 their living standard has not been raised "by so much as a hair's breadth." Consumer goods "exist only in the shape of samples," but "all kinds of provisions are on sale." "A peasant living in the most remote part of the steppes is forced to look at Khrushchev or someone like him every day" on TV (the Russian TV set "has a range of 60 miles").

Russian life "has always been monotonous and inert" and the people "never do any work with great enthusiasm," but they are "absolutely boiling over" although they "never or hardly ever" talk politics. The government supervises through the people's "sheer inertia", no new revolution is to be expected, but in Moscow and Leningrad one may look for "more tumultuous and violent reactions to incidents in the satellite countries" and for a "spontaneous outbreak of fires!" Then will come "an apprenticeship to Freedom and Liberty." These facts were established by an author who went to Moscow "with no vestige of prejudice" (2nd page) and who was "full to the brim with ingrained suspicions" (6 pages later).

From U.S.S.R. Illustrated Monthly

NOW JUST RELAX, GRANDPA, AND YOU WON'T FEEL A THING

This elderly Tajik peasant from a remote mountain village is used to dentists and doctors now. Care is free to all in the U.S.S.R.

Fischer's "freedom"

THE RECENTLY "GANDHIAN" Fischer, a long-time Moscow correspondent who in 1936 resented any criticism of Stalin, has been one of our most successful writer-lecturers on the theme that there was a "god" in Moscow and he "failed!" Returning there "with open mind and open heart," he found a "fear of freedom." He talked with old Moscow acquaintances, or rather, judging by his report, lectured them about "my views on Marxism" and the Washington version of contemporary history. A former socialist now staunchly defending "democracy" (capitalism), Fischer knows the U.S.S.R. well on many levels, and is shrewd at piling together its many real weaknesses as if they were the whole story. Most of his book consists of a re-hash of events throughout the socialist world, in which his version generally clashes head-on with Schuman's. He tells of visiting Djilas in Belgrade but almost nothing of what they talked about. Posing an assortment of fact and fiction against a world background that is totally unreal (as if capitalism had suddenly become genteel and kindly), he concludes that it would be "neither Christian nor Gandhian" to neutralize and withdraw troops from Germany. Better to let "the heat of popular displeasure . . . ripen from within." Anyway "freedom must win," as presumably in the recent Turkish and Guatemalan elections.

Schuman and sense

FROM THESE PIROUETTINGS around the imaginary goddess of "complete freedom," we turn with relief to Prof. Schuman, who points out the meaninglessness of the "Western freedom vs. Soviet tyranny" concept to the masses living where for centuries "'liberty' and 'democracy' have been empty words and poverty, ignorance, and disease have been the lot of most men and women." In this context, and with the "assumption that peace is desirable, necessary and possible," Schuman seeks to assess both Soviet "triumphs" and "tragedies" over these 40 years.

He sets the stage brilliantly with a picture of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Trotzky and Stalin developing their theories and of Dostoevsky, fascinated by Nechayev, exploring man's tendency to irrationality and evil under the spell of great ideals. As he revises contemporary history in light of recent disclosures about both East and West, he seeks to strike a balance between the follies of both.

For this reader his array of facts on Soviet peace efforts and the West's connivance with fascism and open atomic "crusade" overwhelmingly indict the West. Many of the "tragedies" of these 40 years could, he feels, have been avoided if (the pregnant "if") the West had behaved more liberally and intelligently and had not backed extreme reaction everywhere. In conclusion he pleads for the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to abandon their respective "dogmas" of anti-communism and Marxism-Leninism, both of which are "in their more extreme versions fallacious, irrelevant and hazardous."

HOPEFUL NOTE: Schuman is a liberal scholar seeking to evaluate history objectively, and, by and large, succeeding. His fuzzy political philosophy leads him to accept as facts the Western versions of some recent events about which he may think again later, as he is now thinking again about Western and Eastern versions of some more distant events. But he has seen for himself the metamorphosis of a Russia of filth and misery into the "urban, hopeful, educated, clean, efficient and prosperous Russia of the sixth five-year plan." In the achievement of this he recognizes Marxism as not "irrelevant" but "of enormous import."

In refreshing contrast to Metaxas and Fischer, he appraises New China as a resurgence by the Chinese and far from a "threat" to the U.S.S.R. He flatly denies that Moscow ever contemplated armed aggression against the West, and gives the U.S.S.R. credit for its compromises on Iran, Austria, Indo-China and Korea. On Hungary he is on the fence between two versions of what happened, and on the Middle East he properly calls the Eisenhower Doctrine nonsense. He ends on a comparatively hopeful note about the U.S.S.R. and prospects for peaceful co-existence, to which his book is a genuine contribution measured by its preponderance of factual accuracy.

In my opinion there is nothing in any of these books which Soviet students could not profit by reading, if only to learn the shallowness of Western "arguments" and "facts" against socialism. The first three are worthy of circulation in Moscow as the works of George Sokolosky, Freda Utley and Chiang Kai-shek are circulated in Peking (where I saw them all in the bookstores). Schuman's books would make Soviet students usefully aware of the continuing efforts by some Western liberals and progressives to promote East-West understanding—not without error, but without hypocrisy.

—Cedric Belfrage

THE TERRORISTS by Robert Payne. Funk & Wagnalls, N.Y., 361 pp., $5.

RUSSIA AGAINST THE KREMLIN by Alexandre Metaxas. World Publishing Co., N.Y., 189 pp., $3.

RUSSIA REVISITED by Louis Fischer. Doubleday, N.Y., 288 pp., $4.

RUSSIA SINCE 1917 by Frederick L. Schuman. Knopf, N.Y., 508 pp., $6.50.

No thanks

DEAN DUNNING [of Columbia] warned that a "drastically new outlook was necessary to answer the [Soviet] challenge. "The right spirit alone is not enough," he said.

"The sacrificing of human values or the liberal way of thinking, and possibly the lowering of the standard of living, may ultimately be the only way to combat Soviet progress."

—New York Times,

Civil rights

(Continued from Page 1)

charges of interference with the right to vote because of "color, race, religion or national origin." It is also charged with studying Federal policies relating to the equal protection of the law. The Commission has a two-year life and must submit a final report by Sept. 9, 1959.

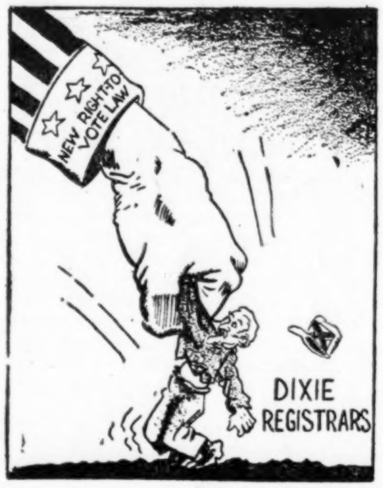
EASTLAND OK NEEDED: The Commission members, although they can function in the meantime, must be confirmed by the Senate when Congress reconvenes in January. Also subject to confirmation will be the Commission's full-time staff director, still to be appointed. Also still not named is an Assistant Attorney General to head a new Civil Rights Division provided for in the Civil Rights Bill.

The appointees must first face the Senate Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, a bitter-end opponent of integration. Sen. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.), who conducted a record one-man filibuster against the Civil Rights Bill, has promised a fight against confirmation. He calls the Commission "unnecessary" and says it "can only create dissension and increase racial tensions."

Commission chairman Reed said when his appointment was announced: "I'm sure we'll have plenty of trouble."

"SPECTRUM OF OPINION": But Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D.-Va.) said the new body is "a very splendid Commission" and the appointments were also praised by Democratic Senators Kefauver and Gore of Tennessee and O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Republican Sen. Case of New Jersey. Commission member Battle said he had accepted his appointment so he could represent "the strong Southern view." He presently represents his local Virginia school board in a court fight against integration.

Before the appointments were announced, President Eisenhower had said that he wanted a Commission that would represent a "spectrum of American opinion" with members possessing "a judicial turn of mind." How wide a "spectrum" is represented is questionable, but four of the six Commissioners are lawyers (all but Dr. Hannah and the Rev. Hesburgh). The New York **Post** commented that "the President apparently wanted a Commission that would conduct a running debate on civil rights rather than seek to do anything about them."



Baltimore Afro-American

Better 82 years late than never

NO EVIDENCE

Judge in Boston drops Smith Act case against 5

BOSTON

THE SMITH ACT suffered another in a series of judicial set-backs last week when Federal Judge Bailey Aldrich dismissed the conspiracy indictment against five Communist leaders scheduled to go on trial here Nov. 26. The Judge acted on the motion of U.S. Atty. Anthony Julian who conceded that the Government's evidence "is now deemed insufficient to prove the charges contained in the indictment."

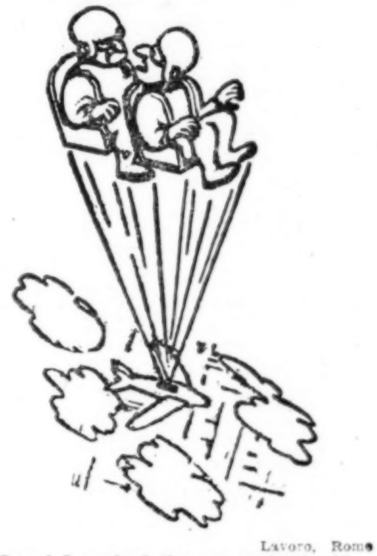
Free for the first time since the indictment was handed down in May, 1956, were Otis Archer Hood, Daniel Boone Schirmer, Mrs. Anne Burlak Timpson, Michael A. Russo and Sidney S. Lipshires.

The Boston court's action was based on the Supreme Court ruling last June in the California Yates case. The high court then barred proceedings based on that part of Smith Act indictments which charged conspiracy to organize the Communist party. It also tightened rules of evidence for all sections of the Act.

THE ROAD BACK: The Government was not pleased by the position in which the court's decision had left it. This was made clear when Victor C. Woerbeidte of the Justice Dept. declared that the Government had "reluctantly concluded" it could not "successfully prosecute this case."

Defendant Hood said of the court's action: "This is another sign that America is back on the road to sanity and away from McCarthyism." Lipshires expressed his hope for the release of such political prisoners as "Henry Winston and Gil Green in the U.S.A., Milovan Djilas in Yugoslavia, Wolfgang Harridge in East Germany and Imre Nagy in Hungary."

Two other defendants were named in the original indictment: Edward E. Strong, Negro Communist leader, died last April: the indictment against Geoffrey W. White was dismissed last summer in light of the Yates decision.



Lavoro, Rome

"Oops! I pushed the wrong button!"

A climate to create and preserve

IN RECENT YEARS it has been a not uncommon thing to impute to lawyers the unpopular views of political minorities whom they represent in the courts or before congressional committees, solely on the basis of such representation. And many of them have been ostracized because of it. This is as irrational as it would be to impute to a physician the views of the patients he treats.

The result has been that the defense of constitutional liberty has, in our day, been left largely to those relatively few members of the bar whose personal courage and devotion to the Constitution have made them impervious to such pressures. Such a result, however, is at war with the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution which guarantees to every defendant the right to the assistance of counsel. For it severely limits his right of choice. It therefore behooves us, if we are to be faithful to our democratic faith, to create and preserve a climate in which lawyers will feel as free to defend the liberties of their fellow citizens as they now feel in defending their property rights."

—Harry Sacher, in a speech at the banquet of
the Natl. Lawyers Guild in New York, Oct. 25

BAY AREA, CALIF.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN presents
MAUD RUSSELL
Publisher of "Far East Reporter"
Speaking on
Developments in the Middle and Far East
At Two House Parties

OAKLAND
SUN., NOV. 24, 2:30 P.M.
at the home of Harriet and Clarence Vickland, 3936 Canon Avenue.

EL CERRITO
SAT., NOV. 30, 8 P.M.
(Note new date)
at the home of Shirley and Dick Weinerman, 701 Hancock Way.

Miss Russell's wonderful collection of old Chinese porcelains, textiles and prints will be on display at both parties.
ENTERTAINMENT • REFRESHMENTS • CONTRIBUTION $1

PUBLICATIONS

ECONOMIC NOTES
Your monthly guide on:
- Current Business Trends
- Inflation, Cost of Living
- Employment and Layoffs
- Profits and Wages
- Stock Market Signals
- The Burden of Taxes
- Foreign Aid and Trade
- Merger and Monopolies

24 yrs. of service to progressives by editors of the Labor Fact Book
Regular Price: $1.50 a year
SPECIAL TRIAL SUB:
$1 for 8 MONTHS
LABOR RESEARCH ASSN.
80 E. 11 St., New York 3, N.Y.

OUT OF PRINT BOOKS FOUND
RELIABLE SERVICE
Send want lists to:
Herbert Biblo, bookseller
Dept. A, 3823 Deal Street
East Chicago, Indiana

NEW YORK

LORE / hand wrought / jewelry
"just off the beaten path"
noon - 7
lehigh 4-2231
169 e. 96
n. y. c.

NEW YORK

A group of friends of
MARION BACHRACH
invite you to attend a
MEMORIAL MEETING
on the occasion of her birthday
Wed. Nov. 20, 8 P.M.
THE SHERATON-McALPIN HOTEL
24th floor, Broadway at 34th Street, New York City

"BETTER BOOKS"
from "The World of Books"
at the
JEFFERSON BOOK SHOP
100 E. 16 St. New York 3,
GR 3-1782

RESORTS

Arrowhead Lodge
Ellenville, New York
GALA THANKSGIVING WEEKEND
Entertainment. Folk, square and social dancing. Painting. Seasonal sports. RESERVE NOW FOR XMAS AND NEW YEARS!
DE 2-4578 Ellenville 502

Camp Midvale
WANAQUE, N.J.
Annual Thanksgiving Dinner
SUN., NOV. 24 at 2 P.M.
Adults, $2.50; Children, $1.50
Menu includes all traditional Thanksgiving Dishes. Entertainment.
MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY!

NEW YORK

JACK R. BRODSKY
ANY KIND OF INSURANCE:
auto, fire, burglary, life, annuities, accident, hospitalization, compensation etc.
799 Broadway—N.Y.C. 3, (11 St.)
GR 5-3826

Handwrought Jewelry
phyllis
175 west 4th st nyc •
prices start at $4 • or 5-8287
noon to 10 pm •
discounts to guardian readers.

LOS ANGELES

HARRY TANNER
DAVID SCHACK
Complete Automotive
REPAIR SERVICE
•
Mechanical • Metal Work • Paint
Insurance estimates • Loan cars available • Budget terms if desired
•
1775 WESTWOOD BLVD.
GRanite 9-8271 BRadshaw 2-3042

ATLAS OPTICAL CO.
M. Franklin (Maury) Mitchell
OPTICIAN
610 S. Broadway, Los Angeles
Suite 405 Vandike 3530
QUICK SERVICE—LOW PRICES
Park Free—1 hr., Pershing Sq. Gar.

HOMELINE FURNITURE & APPLIANCE CO.
All leading brands of Furniture, TV & Appliances
Best Quality — Lowest Prices
1959 Brooklyn Ave. AN 2-8134
Open evenings except Tuesday.

PROGRESSIVE OPTICIANS
Rapid Service - Eyeglasses
Repairs - Oculists' Prescriptions
Carefully Fitted
WM. L. GOLTZ
6132 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles WEbster 5-1107

BIG SELECTION
XMAS GIFTS
Children's, Adults', Books, Records
PROGRESSIVE BOOKSHOP
1806 W. 7 St., Los Angeles 57
DU 2-7431

CALENDAR

Chicago

SAT., NOV. 23—Hear **ROCKWELL KENT,** world-renowned artist, author, lecturer, speaking to mark the 40th Anniversary of the USSR and 24th Anniversary of U.S.-U.S.S.R. diplomatic relations. Also, speaker from Soviet Embassy. 32 W. Randolph, Hall C-1. 8:15 p.m. 90c. Ausp: Chi. Coun. Amer.-Sov. Friendship.

"How Can We End Segregation
North & South"?
HEAR: Rev. F. Fison, Pastor, South Deering Methodist Church.
Dr. T. M. Howard, formerly of Bayou, Mississippi.
FROM MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
E. D. NIXON, Treasurer & Organizer Montgomery Improvement Association.
Shiloh Baptist Church ADM: 50c
4821 S. Wabash Ausp: E. V. Debs Forum
Wednesday Nov. 20 8 P.M.

Detroit

Symposium: "What Next for the South?" **E. D. NIXON,** pres. Montgomery Div., Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, one of the leaders of historic Montgomery bus boycott; **AUGUST SCHOLLE,** pres., Michigan CIO Council. Fri., Nov. 22, Central YWCA Auditorium, 8 p.m. Adm: 90c, students, 50c. Ausp: Detroit Labor Forum.

Minneapolis

MALCOLM P. SHARP, Prof. of Law, Univ. of Chicago, speaks on "Was Justice Done to Morton Sobell?" on Thurs., Dec. 5, 8 p.m., Minnesota Room, Leamington Hotel, Mpl.. Ausp: Minn. Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Adm: 50c.

Freedom of the Press Bazaar
Sun., Nov. 24. Booths open at 1 p.m. Floyd B. Olson Memorial Labor Temple, 117 S.E. 4 St., Minneapolis. Program starts 3:30 p.m. Dinner 5:30 p.m. Dinner tickets, Adults $1; children 50c.

Los Angeles

BELLAMY CLUB—Meeting Wed., Nov. 27, 7 p.m., at the Clifton's Cafeteria, 648 S. Broadway (upstairs). Subject: "Bombs, War & Peace," presented by 5 discussion leaders and a new feature of Current Events Report. Everybody welcome.

Berkeley, Calif.

Support Morton Sobell's plea for justice. Hear **HARVEY O'CONNOR** discuss the issues in this case at a reception in his honor **Sat., Nov. 23, 8:30 p.m.** Town Room, Hotel Shattuck, Berkeley, Calif. Don. $1. Sponsor: East Bay Sobell Com.

San Francisco

LABOR FORUM presents: **Murry Weiss,** former Editor of The MILITANT on "Future of American Socialism." Sat., Nov. 23, 8 p.m., 1145 Polk St. Don. 50c.

New York

Shakespeare's Last Plays
"A Winter's Tale"
with
DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN
8-10 p.m.
Monday, November 18
59 W. 71 St. Penthouse 10-A
Tuition—$1.50.

Brighton Community Center presents
DR. OTTO NATHAN
internationally known economist, teacher, author, lecturer, who will speak on "War and Peace in the Atomic Age" Sun., Nov. 17, 8:30 p.m. at the Center, 3200 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn.

PROGRAM FOR SOCIALIST STUDIES
for week of Nov. 19
Tuesday, November 19
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
There will be no lecture this week
DR. OTTO NATHAN
"The Theory of Increasing Misery"
at 9 p.m.
Wednesday, Nov. 20
DR. BARROWS DUNHAM
Karl Marx and the Changed World
at 7:15 p.m.
KUMAR GOSHAL
China at 9 p.m.
Thursday, Nov. 21
F. G. CLARKE
Gomulka and the New Poland
at 8 p.m.
Adelphi Hall, 74 5 Av. (nr. 14 St.) Rates $1.50 per session, Students $1. For further information call GR 3-6264. Sponsor: SOCIALIST UNITY FORUM.

W. ALPHAEUS HUNTON, former chairman Council on African Affairs, will speak on "Decisions in Africa", Sun., Nov. 17, 2:30 p.m. at 77 5 Av. Contrib. 49c.

THANKSGIVING PARTY AND DANCE
New Opera Theatre Society
Sat., Nov. 23, 9 p.m.
Entertainment, refreshments.
Donation: $1.50.

Sunday Evening, Nov. 17
"WILL THIS BOOM ALSO BUST?"
Victor Perlo, author "Empire of High Finance"
Third in new series of
SUNDAY EVENING FORUMS
Admission: $1.00
Academy Hall, 853 Broadway

IN CHICAGO
Insurance — Every Kind
professional service
plus personal interest
LEON KATZEN
330 S. Wells St. Chicago
Harrison 7-5496

The COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL UNITY
invites you to meet
DR. OTTO NATHAN
DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
DR. BARROWS DUNHAM
KUMAR GOSHAL
F. G. CLARKE
at a party celebrating completion of its first PROGRAM OF SOCIALIST STUDIES. — Dancing-Singnig-Entertainment. Fri., Nov. 22, 8:30 p.m. Academy Hall. Contribution: $1. 853 B'way (nr. 14 St.)

"DESTINATION MOON"
Full Color Feature Film. An adventure you cannot afford to miss. Two days—Sat. eve., Nov. 16 and Sun. matinee at 3:45. POLONIA CLUB, 201 Second Av. (nr. 12 St.) Admission free.

Sun., Nov. 17, 8 p.m.
"SPUTNIK—Its Political Consequences"
Speaker: Art Sharon. Auspices:
Militant Labor Forum
116 University Place Cont. 50c

CLASSIFIED

General

CHILDREN BOARDED: Age 4 up. Dutchess County. Country home, lake, horses. Public or private school. (Licensed by N.Y. State). Write: Box K, National Guardian, 197 E. 4 St., New York 9, N.Y.

UNSCOURED, UNDYED, UNBLEACHED moisture—shedding knitting yarn: white, $1.45; light gray, dark gray, brown, $1.59 pp. per 100 gr. skein. DRESSMAKER'S PARADISE: fabulous fabrics by yd.: handwoven AVOCA tweeds; imported tartans; winter cottons; bleeding madras. Carol Brown, Dept. N.G., Putney, Vt.

SPECIAL
With each roll of developing and jumbo album prints in following sizes: 127-120-620, we also supply a new roll of film. Send for details and mail bag:
PAL FILM SERVICE
Blvd., P.O. Box 123 G, New York 59, N.Y.

YOUNG MAN, Hartford-New Britain (Conn.) area, isolated, would welcome contact with any progressives in area. Write: Box E, Guardian, 197 E. 4 St., New York 9, N.Y.

500 Name & Address Labels only $1. Your name and address beautifully printed on quality gummed paper. Also, Pocket Secretary-Wallet, with replaceable memo pad and 3 quality retractable ball pens, blue, red and green, only $1. Ideal for "little" gifts. Bill Whiteman, 1 Franklin Garden, Boston 21, Mass.

Chicago

GIVE YOUR CHILD A SECULAR JEWISH EDUCATION
History of Jewish People, Jewish Holidays, Literature, Singing, Language, Currrent Events. Sundays 10-12 P.M. Thurs: 3:30-5:30 p.m. for ages 4-10 yrs. Wed. 4-6 p.m. for ages 11-13 yrs.
4825 N. Kedzie Av; 6308 N. Clark St.
For Information: PE 6-2706.

Resorts

SPRING MT. HOUSE, Jeffersonville, N.Y. Open all year. Restful, beautiful surroundings. Home cooking. City improvements. Y. Schwartz. Phone: Jeffersonville 290, or N.Y.C. OL 5-6971, evenings.

HILLBERG FARM, Kerhonkson, N.Y., via Thruway. Spend your Fall vacation, holidays and weekends in nature's beauty spot of the Catskills. Reserve now for Armistice Day and Thanksgiving. Tel: Kerhonkson 8008-W.

CHAITS, Accord, N. Y. Open all year. Wonderful cuisine, excellent accommodations, scenic rural setting, seasonal sports. Fishing, hunting, skating on premises. Phone: Kerhonkson 3758.

Publications

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS, an English language magazine describing the economic, social and cultural progress in China, is offering a gift of 2 superb reproductions of Sun Dynasty Paintings (A.D. 960-1279), handsomely mounted on a gilt-edged folder, measuring 18 x 12 inches, for all new subscriptions or renewals received between Nov. 1 and Feb. 28. Rate: $2 yr. (12 issues); $3.50 for 2 years. Order direct from: Progress Subscription Service, 924 King St., West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"
December issue featuring American Student Eye-Witness Report on China. Single copy 10c. Subscriptions: 1 year, $1; 6 months 50c. 218 7th Av. (Rm. 3) New York 11, N.Y.

NEW YORK CLASSIFIED

GENERAL

COMMNITY CULTURAL CENTRE
ARTIST MATERIAL STORE
CLASSES: CHILDREN ADULTS
PAINTING - SCULPTURE
PHOTOGRAPHY - GUITAR
DRAWING - MANDOLIN
3059 Brighton 7 St., B'klyn, SH. 3-3728

New Opera Theatre Society
(non-profit organization) needs **VOCALISTS, INSTRUMENTALISTS.** Also classes forming for dancers (character), beginners accepted—ages 6-60. Fee $1 session. Friday evening, 77 5th Av. SP 7-6198.

MERCHANDISE

ELECTRIC FAN-HEATER COMBINATION Compact Portable Unit. Reg. $14.95. SPEC. $9.95. **Standard Brand Distributors,** 143 4th Av. (14 St.) GR 3-7819. One hour free parking.

GET MOST FOR THE LEAST
Antique & diamond jewelry, silverware—modern and antique. Repairing and remodeling.
Clara and Irving Gavurin
22 W. 48 St. (Rm. 1103) CO 5-1881

GUITARS
Custom crafted, Classical,
Nylon stringed instruments.
REASONABLE PRICES - CALL TA 7-6753

Pictures - Prints - Custom Framing
LITTLE ART CENTER
153 West End Av., Brooklyn
Short drive from Queens via
Belt Parkway SH 3-7937

SERVICES

NORMA CATERERS—Now booking Fall and Winter functons—homes, temples, offices. Service and special orders anywhere in the Metropolitan area. HU 7-1561.

RUBY LEVIN'S ORCHESTRA
Music for special occasions
Weddings, Parties, etc.
For information phone EV 4-6590,
from 6 to 8 p.m.

YOUR OLD FUR COAT will look like new when you remodel it at:
MAX KUPERMAN
315 Seventh Ave. — OR 5-7773
You will also get a good buy in **NEW FUR GARMENTS** whether mink or persian, or any other furs. Come in and convince yourself.

FREE LIFE INSURANCE ANALYSIS
Personal and business. Fire, health, accident, theft, etc. insurance placed.
RENE M. SCHENKER
420 Lex Av., N.Y. 17 MU 3-2837

TELEVISION & AIR-CONDITIONERS
UNIVERSITY TELEVISION SERVICE
(Manhattan, Bronx, Yonkers)
154 W. Kingsbridge Rd., Bronx 53, N.Y.
CY 8-0420

BILL'S RADIO & TV SERVICE
Written Guarantees - Itemized Bills
Prompt - Reliable - Reasonable
268 Bleecker St. Phone: WA 9-0813

WASHING MACHINE REPAIRS
Sales—New and rebuilt machines
SERVICE FOR ALL TYPES
Brooklyn GE 4-4228

MARCEL PAINTERS
Private homes, apartments, business premises. Reasonable. Anywhere in five boros. For estimates phone: Nunez, GR 7-7880.

SOFA REWEBBED. Relined, Springs Retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture Repaired, remodeled. Custom SlipCovered. Re-upholstered. Foam Rubber Cushioning. Call mornings 9-1. HY 8-7887. Fraternal attention.

MAILING, PHOTO-OFFSET
MULTIGRAPHING
MIMEOGRAPHING
Custom Letter Service
39 Union Square AL 5-8160

MOVING AND STORAGE
EXPERIENCED PIANO MOVERS
Profit by my 20 years experience
Call Ed Wendel, JE 6-8000 or MO 6-8630
on any moving problem.

BUDGET MOVERS & STORAGE: CH 3-3786. Station wagon, vans-pickup service anytime, any place—Insured. Estimates given.—Economical—PSC 859.

BUSSIE BROTHERS (Union Movers)
Moving, storage, local & long distance. We buy and sell new and used furniture. 960 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. Phone: BU 4-2988 (24 hrs.) or IN 9-3431.

CALVIN FORD
LIGHT MOVING - GEN'L TRUCKING
Reasonable Rates
Call after 6 p.m.
OLinville 2-6795

BILL SAVES YOU $$$ ON MOVING AND TRUCKING
Low rates. Special deliveries. 24 hour service. Call anytime, inc. Sundays & holidays. Phone: MA 2-9482.

UNWANTED HAIR REMOVED
Permanent
Private
Rapid
Latest Medical Method Appt. only
Laura Green CH 2-7119

TIRED OF MAPLE?
We make it mahogany. Refinishing, repairing and polishing furniture in your home. Estimates free. Phone: IN 9-6827.

INSTRUCTION

THEATRE WORKSHOPS
Playwriting — Acting
Capable instructors. Low rate.
Write Scudder, 77 5th Av., or call:
RE 4-6519 bet. 5-7 p.m. daily.

EDITH SEGAL will teach folk & square dancing every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at the Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Av., starting Nov. 19. Registration opening night.

ADVANCED PLAYWRITING!
Instruction, Workshop, Script Analysis. **LOW RATE:** Write: Scudder, 77 5 Av., or call RE 4-6519 bet. 5-7 p.m. daily.

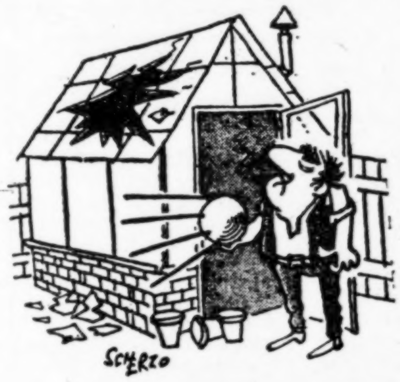
CHICAGOANS
FOR SECURE PROTECTION: Phone
LOU BLUMBERG
HArrison 7-5496
INSURANCE FOR HOME OR BUSINESS. - LIFE-AUTO-FIRE-HEALTH
330 S. WELLS STREET

THE GALLERY

SCREEN-WRITER DONALD OGDEN STEWART, long blacklisted by Hollywood, last week got his passport as the climax of five years of legal battling. Stewart's passport was withdrawn while he was in London in 1952. He signed an affidavit declaring he had indulged in no political activity in the last 15 years but refused to make any statement about what he called his youth—the first 50 years of his life. Last July the Federal Court of Appeals ordered the State Department to reconsider. He is now living in Ramsay McDonald's old house in north London. On Nov. 12 his new play, **The Kidders** was to open in London. After that he plans to travel. He told a British reporter he had been charged, among other things, with "deliberately associating with Charles Chaplin." Stewart asked: "What the hell are Americans so afraid of?"

DEPARTMENT STORES ARE POSTPONING their Christmas hiring, certain that labor will be plentiful this year, the **Wall St. Journal** reports. Newspapers are said to feel the drop in help-wanted ads . . . Herbert Hoover, an old hand at being cheerful before a depression, was asked to comment on President Eisenhower's description of the impending economic "breather." He said: "I'm through with that sort of thing. I'm busy writing books."

VIEWING THE SPUTNIKS with Christmas spirit, toy dealers are now marketing sputnik launchers, soaring sputniks and accompanying missiles with which kiddies can shoot them down; also a Chicago fashion company threatens to bring out a skirt with sputnik-shaped sequins . . . To publicize the Natl. Pickle Packers Assn. in Chicago, a 3-inch-long dill pickle was tied to a balloon and sent up in hopes it would be carried to India, reputed to be the cucumber's birthplace. An Indian meteorologist involved in the ceremony, said he doubted it could cross Lake Michigan . . . Sputniks also sparked TV educational - spectaculars. Edward R. Murrow's **See It Now** will present **Atomic Timetable, Part I: Fission, Fusion and Abundance** on Sun., Nov. 24, 5-6 p.m. EST over CBS . . . New Yorkers can get additional space-schooling from the Baird puppets over WABD-Channel 5 every Monday night at seven. The course worked out with the help of Columbia's Teachers' College, runs nine weeks beginning Nov. 18. It is called **Adventures in Numbers and Space . . .** The Polonia Club 201 Second Av., N.Y., advertised showing of an all-color, full feature film called **Destination Moon** for Sat. evening, Nov. 16, and a 3:45 p.m. matinee on Nov. 17.



London Daily Mirror

ELVIS PRESLEY WAS REPORTED READY to record Christmas carols, but from the West Berlin tabloid **Bild Zeitung** came the warning: "Keep your hands off **Silent Night,** Presley. Christmas is no rock-'n'-roll show." . . . William Saroyan's **Human Comedy** will be published in the Soviet Union this year; also a new edition of Sinclair Lewis' **Babbitt,** and short-story collections of Poe and O. Henry. Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn are circulating in a Russian edition of 450,000 copies but still far below the eight-volume edition of Jack London which came out in 3,120,000 copies last year . . . Collection plates passed in Protestant churches in the U.S. this year totaled $2,041,908,161.

THE REV. A. J. MUSTE secy. emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and economist Dr. Otto Nathan will talk on the "Duty to Dissent" on Thurs. eve., Nov. 21, at New York's Cornish Arms Hotel, 311 W. 23d St. The Metropolitan Branch of the Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom is sponsoring the meeting . . . Every Sunday evening at 6:30 p.m. the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles is on the air over KRDK-Los Angeles, 1150 on the dial. Fan mail to the station can keep the program going.

THE TRADE-PAPER RADIO ELECTRONICS features the under-cover-man's "electronic surveillance kit," complete with sensitive pick-ups and a stock of expendable microphones to be hidden in homes and offices, all fitted together into a snug handbag . . . The three major networks last week denied they had already begun broadcasting subliminal commercials which can prod the viewer's subconscious toward a product, a cause or a candidate. If Republican Christenberry had won the mayoralty contest in New York it would have been subliminal's acid test. FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer earlier warned that subconscious pitchmen may already be at work.

THE EPIC PASSION OF EMILE ZOLA viewing a tormented humanity in the industrial revolution's early days is overwhelmingly conveyed in the French film **Gervaise** which opened last week in New York's Baronet Theater and will shortly reach art movie houses around the country. Adapted from Zola's Dram Shop, the film details the downfall of a good woman absorbingly and bitterly. Vienna-born Maria Schell's performance is so human that her end as a drab leaves one limp, torn and still admiring. For tender humor there is a tour of plain Parisians through the Louvre; for brutality, almost too harrowingly prolonged, the fight of two women in a laundry.

For fine art holiday cards, see p. 4

A MAIL ORDER SERVICE OFFERING CONSUMER-TESTED MERCHANDISE AT A SAVING

GBS GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE

JUST RELEASED—A NEW 12" LP ALBUM

THE WEAVERS ON TOUR

THEIR FIRST ALBUM, "The Weavers at Carnegie Hall," has sold so many copies (it has been on **Variety's** best seller list for weeks), Vanguard just had to issue a sequel.

This new album was recorded during the Weavers' recent concert tour and also includes many songs from their Carnegie Hall concert not in the first album. The same spirit of the first album is here, too. The audience applauds, stomps its feet, cheers and joins in the singing. And you will too.

If you own the first album, you will want this one immediately.

With the gift season a short way off, this is a sure-fire way of pleasing people of all ages.

TWENTY-ONE SONGS

Tzena, Tzena
On Top of Old Smoky
Drill Ye Tarriers, Drill
Fi-li-mi-oo-ree-ay
Over the Hills
Clementine
The Frozen Logger
The Boll Weevil
Talking Blues
I Don't Want to Get Adjusted
The Wreck of the "John B"
So Long, It's Been Good to Know You
Michael, Row the Boat Ashore
Two Brothers (The Blue & The Grey)
Ragaputi (Indian)
Wasn't That a Time
Go Tell it on the Mountain
Poor Little Jesus
Mi Y' Malel (Hebrew)
Santa Claus is Coming (It's Almost Day)
We Wish You a Merry Christmas!

The album sells in most stores for $4.98. GBS price is

$3.95 and we pay postage and handling

Ronnie Gilbert
Fred Hellerman

HERE'S A BARGAIN!

THE WEAVERS ON TOUR
AND
THE WEAVERS AT CARNEGIE HALL

BOTH FOR $7.50 PPD.

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE
197 E. 4th St., New York 9, N. Y.

Description of Item	Amount

(N.Y.C. buyers add 3% sales tax)

TOTAL ________

No COD's. Full payment must accompany each order. Please make checks or money orders payable to Guardian Buying Service.

Name ....
Address ....
City .... Zone .... State..........

ANNOUNCING A NEW GUARDIAN VITAMIN FORMULA

Pediatric Drops

for infants and children

CONTENTS

(for each .6 cc dose)

VITAMIN A ....5,000 USP units
VITAMIN D ....1,000 USP units
VITAMIN C ....50 mg.
VITAMIN B-1 ....1 mg.
VITAMIN B-2 ....1 mg.
VITAMIN B-6 ....1 mg.
NIACINAMIDE ....10 mg.
d-PANTENOL ....10 mg.

Three "name" brands with formulas of lower potency sell for $3.20-$3.50.

GUARDIAN PRICE:

$2.50 for 50cc bottle

COMPARE our formula and price with the one you are now using. And if you have any questions, show this ad to your pediatrician.

•

VITAMIN-MINERAL FORMULA

For general use
Nationally advertised brand: $5.25
Guardian Price:

100 capsules, $2.75 ppd.

•

THERAPEUTIC FORMULA

For run down & convalescents
Nationally advertised brand: $9.45
Guardian price:

100 capsules, $3.95 ppd.

•

GERIATRIC FORMULA

For 35 yr. olds and up
Nationally advertised brand: $7.11
Guardian Price:

100 capsules, $3.75 ppd.

4 Retractable Ballpoint PENS $1

We don't say that these pens are better than any other. But we claim that they are as good as the pens that sell for $1.69 each.

These are handsome, slim, sturdy ballpoint pens with retractable point. They take any standard refill.

Sold only in sets of four. A set includes pens with black, blue, red and green bodies. All have blue ink only.

the SPECTATOR

The Yangtze bridge

PEKING

THE OPENING ON OCT. 15 of the more-than-a-mile long bridge built at Wuhan—biggest in Asia and the first in history ever to be built across the Yangtze River—has been the most exciting single event in China's whole First Five-Year Plan. With a 3,790-foot span, it takes its place as the third longest bridge in the world. [The longest is the Golden Gate in San Francisco (4,200 ft.); second is the Straits of Makinac in Michigan (3,800 ft.)] The opening was immediately followed by the passing over of what will now be daily through trains from Peking to Canton and Peking to Hanoi in Vietnam. It means it is now possible to make an uninterrupted train journey from Hanoi to Paris.

This first spanning of the unbridged gulf that has always yawned between north and south China, the wide, deep and swirling Yangtze, eliminates an age-old strangling bottleneck in the country's economic exchange. (In the high-water season which lasts for eight or nine months of the year, freight often used to pile up for weeks before it could be moved).

It has eliminated one more item of back-breaking toil for thousands of Chinese workers—the loading and unloading of Yangtze barges which was mainly done by hard physical labor. It is also of great significance to Wuhan itself, for it has united this triple city (Wuchang-Hankow-Hanyang) into one metropolitan area which is fast becoming one of the nation's greatest industrial centers. Life is simpler and safer for more than 100,000 residents who cross the river daily in the course of their work. There are no tolls, of course, since this is a socialist country.

THE COMPLETED WUHAN BRIDGE

NO WONDER THAT THE EYES of all China have been on the Wuhan Bridge. No wonder that on Oct. 15 the whole city turned out to crowd the approaches and hillsides when it was officially opened to traffic in a colorful ceremony presided over by Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun. I have yet to meet the person who did not experience a thrill on coming round the bend of Tortoise Hill to see the great bridge with its gleaming white granite arches and piers stretching out across those fearsome waters of the Yangtze to Snake Hill on the Wuchang side.

People danced on it all night and for three days grandmas with small feet, grandpas with long beards, young and old streamed across carrying their small children and grandchildren. Songs praising its completion were sung in every quarter of the city and newspapers carried many poems of congratulation.

The Chinese people had many reasons for pride and joy. To build this bridge was a difficult engineering task by any standard and its completion is testimony to the amazing progress of the country's industry, science and technology. What many former regimes talked about but none could do, China on her way to socialism has accomplished. Every time the bridge was considered in the past, it was taken for granted that the contract would go to some foreign concern. But this bridge was designed by Chinese engineers, built with Chinese materials and entirely financed by the Chinese government

The greatest feat of modern construction in this country so far, it is a double-decked structure, high enough for 10,000-ton ships to pass under even when the Yangtze is in spate. On the top deck is a six-lane highway. The lower deck carries a double railway track. As soon as the nearby railroad marshaling yard, now under construction, has been completed, 120 trains will be passing over it each day.

SOVIET ENGINEERS HELPED on the spot with advice. It was the chief of the group, Konstantin S. Silin, who suggested that the piers be built by a new method, without the use of caissons. His suggestion was accepted and the resulting method of tubular column foundations is something which may revolutionize bridge building—and mine-shaft sinking too—for the future. Not only was all work done from above the water level but the new method made it possible to build the bridge itself in just over two years, almost half the time anticipated had pneumatic caissons been used.

Chinese and Soviet government leaders were at the ceremony, as were visitors, journalists, radio commentators and television photographers from a great many countries of West and East. But there were no U.S. newsmen to report on an event that is so obviously a portent.

—Elsie Fairfax-Cholmeley